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# WEEKLY PEOPLE.

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## SPANISH ELECTIONS.

### ASSASSINATION RESORTED TO BY GOVERNMENT AGAINST SOCIALISTS.

Complete Returns Give the Government a Weak Majority—Facts Coming to Light That Cause Socialists to Receive Great Praise—Workingmen Disturbed from Valet Voters.

MADRID, Spain, June 2.—By the complete returns of the Senatorial elections of June 2nd the following candidates have been elected: 117 Liberals, 56 Conservatives, 7 followers of the Duke of Tetuan, 4 followers of Gamazo, 2 republicans, 1 follower of Romero Robledo, 1 Independent, 1 Archbishop, and 9 Bishops.

The Senate, including the permanent members, will be composed of the following members: 103 Liberals, 112 Conservatives, 24 Tetuanists, 10 Independents, 4 Liberal Independents, 7 Gamazists, 3 Democrats, 2 Carlists, 3 Romerists, 18 belonging to no party, including the bishops; and 11 seats are vacant.

The elections have proved that our government is far from having the sincere purpose of purifying the ballot and making it truly the expression of the will of the people.

In fact the promises of reform have evaporated and the liberal government has shown itself as oppressive of justice as the preceding administration.

In Bilbao, it has not only allowed the bourgeois candidate to buy votes, but helped him, stationing at the polls the agents of the civil and rural police, to threaten the Socialist voters and to protect the agents of the bourgeois candidate.

They began in the morning by taking all walking sticks away from the Socialists, leaving free and undisturbed the agents of the opposing candidate, who, to perform the infamous work for which he had been engaged, were armed with rapier and revolver.

Facing the attitude of the authorities, the Socialists preserved a circumspect and prudent behavior, otherwise they would have been imprisoned in a body, or would have been made targets for the bullets of the gendarmes. They tried, therefore, not to give occasion to acts of violence, but one of the agents of the bourgeois candidate, without doubt obeying the orders he had received, provoked by the dispute that had arisen between some of the Socialists and one of the agent's colleagues who was buying votes, and killed one of our comrades by stabbing him to the heart.

Great indignation at this assassination was felt by all the Socialists, but in order not to cause greater misfortune, each returned to his place. The author of the crime is a man returned from the galleys; those that hired him for the work at the polls are now trying to save him. Besides this lamentable event, several men were wounded as the inevitable result of conflicts between the Socialists and the buyers of votes.

In such conditions the struggle is very hard. However, it is certain that the opposing candidate did not obtain a vote three times as large as that of the Socialist, as he desired, for, although the journals supporting him predicted that he would receive from 6,000 to 7,000 votes against 1,000, instead he had only 4,736 votes against the 2,781 votes obtained by the Socialist candidate.

Had there not been illegal voting and corruption, the victory would surely have been ours.

In Madrid, also, we should have won a parliamentary district had not traps been set by the authorities.

Of course all this will not prevent the Cortes (Parliament) from confirming the elections of Bilbao and of Madrid.

In smaller centers, where the Socialists entered the contest, there was not less corruption. In some places the votes cast by the Socialists were unceremoniously divided among the bourgeois candidates.

One of the cities in which the elections have caused much talk is Barcelona. There the authorities and the leading men resorted to such bold proceedings that they made the defeated candidates triumph and made the victorious ones appear defeated. This deed excited such a tumult, and impelled the people of Barcelona to take such energetic and such violent action, that the government had to interpose, and let the governor regulate affairs so that instead of ministerialists and conservatives, the election of four Catalanists, two Republicans and one Ministerial candidate, was confirmed. This manner of conducting elections gives an idea of how voters are treated in Spain.

Although the Socialist Party did not win any material triumph, it has come out of the last elections increased and strengthened in public estimation.

Our enemies themselves admit that two parliamentary districts were stolen from us, and that it is our Party which has shown itself the best disciplined and which has struggled energetically to prevent political corruption.

All the bourgeois journals admit our strength at Bilbao.

In San Sebastian, the summer residence of the Queen, the Socialist candidate obtained about a thousand votes, and in Madrid the political force that received the most votes, summing up all in the different districts, was our Party. The republicans, though united in the struggle, did not have a larger number of votes than the Socialists.

The recognition of our strength, of our

discipline, and of our union, is unanimous on the part of the bourgeois press.

"El Espanol" ("The Spaniard") of Madrid, speaking of the Socialists in the elections, said:

"The Socialists gave a high example of honesty and of sincerity, of enthusiasm for their rights and of confidence in their own strength. They did not tolerate that either their friends or adversaries be defrauded of votes. They did not consent to voting under a false name. They gave a veto to every fraud. Wherever they were in the conflict, they were the severest witnesses against the great tyranny practiced by the government, and the most implacable censors of the illegalities committed."

"In Madrid there was a remarkable contrast between the dignity of the workingmen, that came to the polls to represent the Labor Party, and the audacity of the valets that swarmed under the various political banners. For the latter, the day meant a good feast of gluttony, thanks to the munificence of the rich candidates who, competing with each other, the minister of the interior, had prudently contributed several thousands of francs for wine, cigars, and dinners. The Socialists, on the other hand, showed the seriousness of their behavior how convinced they were of the dignity of their act of voting, and how they repudiated the way in which it was debased by the others. For the Socialists, it was rather a day of labor, of deprivation of all pleasures, and of sacrifice for their ideal. The Socialists' modest lunch, which each one paid for personally, was in strong contrast to the luxurious dinners of the ministerial agents."

"The Socialists were defeated in Madrid by the shameless oppression of Aguilera the mayor and of Moret; at Bilbao they saw one of their number fall beneath the dagger of a corrupt agent. This Party has elected no deputy, but it has won the sympathy of honest persons. As for the government, it will have to expiate its evil deeds. The blood shed at Bilbao cannot be cleansed from the hands of the government officers, and such deaths cannot be forgotten."

In fact, the sympathy that the Labor Party won by its seriousness, on the day of the last elections, has been great, and in the next struggle it will result in sending to Parliament one of its members.

### PICTURES OF STRIKE PICKETS.

To Be Used as Evidence in Asking for an Injunction.

DETROIT, Mich., June 23.—The usual bunch of union mechanists gathered on Chene street the other forenoon near the Northern Engineering works. Along about the time the sun began to get hot their attention was attracted to something shining pointed at them from an upper window in the plant.

Visions of Hotchkiss rapid fire guns passed through the minds of the pickets, and then someone discovered that it was a camera.

It was simply a device of the Northern company for obtaining pictures of those who were patrolling the works. As the men were in the shade, and the camera was pointed almost full at the sun, the men think that the man behind the gun will find his negative badly clouded. Again in the afternoon the trick was tried.

Manager G. A. True of the works would not say that the company had not tried to get some, and he wouldn't say that it had. It was suggested that if photographs had been taken they might be of use in case an injunction was asked similar to those granted the Olds Motor works and the American Radiator Company. When asked if the company contemplated asking for such an injunction, Manager True said:

"Certainly, if we find it necessary to get an injunction we shall do so. I would not care to say whether we have found it necessary."

The men around the shop say that they are perfectly willing to have their pictures taken, but they deny having created any disturbance, and affirm that they have not even the chance to speak to the one university boy who is employed in the shop.

### WILL DIE DISGRACED.

If Carnegie Don't Look Out He Won't Get a Hale.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 23.—An Eastern syndicate may soon obtain control of the vast asphalt deposits of Kentucky and become an active rival of the Barber Asphalt Company. For over a week T. A. Cassatt, nephew of the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and representing Andrew Carnegie, and J. C. Sydney of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, representing W. C. Whitney of New York, have been in investigating the condition of the mines owned by the American Standard Asphalt Company in Logan County, and the mines of the Green River Asphalt Company, at Yagers Ferry and vicinity.

These mines are owned by Louisville people, who have competed successfully with the Barber Asphalt Company, in Louisville and elsewhere. The close proximity of the Kentucky mines to the leading cities of the country gives them a big advantage over the Barber Asphalt Company, who have to bring the raw material from foreign ports at great expense. Messrs. Cassatt and Sydney will return to Louisville to-day, and it is believed the deal for the possession of the mines will be closed on Monday.

There is enough asphalt in Logan County and in the Green River country in the vicinity of Yagers Ferry, to have all the streets in the country asphalted.

## SANCTIFIED PANDERERS.

WHOLESALE HOUSES WHO FORCE MODELS TO "BE GOOD" TO BUYERS.

A System Replete With Horror—Women Must Place Themselves at the Disposal of Customers—All the Houses in the City in the Game.

Capitalism blights whatever it touches. It degrades all who come in contact with it. It uses every aspiration, every hope, every thought of humanity for its own purposes. It coils all into power still farther to debase humanity. And all the while it does so it rolls around and around glowing words of morality, and it says its prayers nightly, and it raises its voice in a glad hymn to the creator who made Capitalism, and who has made men worthy of it.

Readers of THE PEOPLE are acquainted with the brutalizing effects of many employments. This comes about, not because the work in itself is brutalizing, but the conditions under which the men or women are employed make it so. They are also acquainted with the racking, murderous system in vogue in many places, and it takes but a glance, from day to day, at the columns in THE PEOPLE concerning workers killed or maimed at their employment to realize that capitalism sticks at no crime to make more money.

But there is one branch in which tollers are subjected to an even worse condition. You may escape in some lines, but in this one there is no hope. The models for the large wholesale houses in New York are obliged not only to sell their grace and symmetry, but they are obliged to throw themselves in as good measure.

It is a notorious fact that the buyers for the out-of-town houses look upon a trip to New York in the light of an outing. When they come here they spend as much time as they possibly can away from business, and the different houses see to it that in being kept away from other houses their own house has them well in hand. The cloak and suit models are supposed to be good to the buyers. They must give them a good time while they are in the city. They must go with them, if it is asked, and it always is, and they must play the buyers so that they will feel good natured, and be willing to return to the model's firm for the sake of the pleasure that has been given. The model is a bait that is held up, and a girl cannot hold a job unless she is willing to go to any extremes to influence a customer.

This practice holds good with all the houses. The owners may be Sunday School superintendents, or they may give donations to the Y. M. C. A., but for all that they hold at the disposal of visitors a sufficient number of girls to make it "interesting" for men whom they hope to induce to buy. Some of the owners may even contribute money to Comstock raids, they may be heart and soul in the work of "suppressing vice" in the tenement districts. They may seek to "root out the social evil." But they have no objections to acting as panderers to customers whom they hope to influence. In doing so they do not go into their own pockets and furnish money. They force it upon the girls in their employ, as an addition to their labor, the task of giving to the buyer, with no return but ruin and dishonor. The girls have often protested against this, but it has all been in vain. If they are not willing to take the whole job, they can have none of it, and their sanctified employer can offer up a prayer that other girls will bend more easily to the "will of God," and not be "dissatisfied with the place to which nature assigns them."

The buyers take this as part of what is coming to them, and they will not patronize a firm that is not willing to meet their demand. When this state of affairs first commenced, it was in the light of an experiment. To-day it is an institution, and a house cannot expect to sell without it.

While all the talk is going forward about "vice eating into society," those very men who do the talking are furnishing human beings to fatten vice. The capitalist system is prolific of horrors, but there is none more horrible than this one of prostituting every woman for the sake of gain.

### WOMEN GET MEN'S PLACES.

Two Hundred and Fifty Cigarmakers Are Thrown Out.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 23.—The Henshelm factory has notified its 250 hand cigarmakers that they were no longer wanted, as their places had been filled by women.

The men have been laid off since January 1, and have been promised reemployment week by week until yesterday. They declare that they will not protest against women being put in their places, but they object to the fact that the women are paid but one-half the wages the men were getting. The entire number of discharged men assembled at the factory yesterday morning and secured their tools. There was no trouble, but the members of the union declare that they have treated 79084632456HRDI they have been treated unfairly, and if the efforts of the labor organizer, Caldwell, are successful a strike of all the hand cigarmakers in this city may result.

### DONOLLY BROUGHT TO TERMS.

The Exposure of the "Daily People" Promptly Causes a Fake Strike to be Called Off.

Owing to the revelations made by the DAILY PEOPLE last Saturday morning showing that Walking Delegate "Jack" Donnelly was using the Bricklayers' Union as a collection agency for the bosses, and also using the union to fight the smaller concerns for the Master Builders' Association, and that he called out a strike on Sixteenth street and First avenue, in pursuit of this business of his, a special meeting of the Executive Board of the Bricklayers' Union was held that same night.

The report of the strike as given in the DAILY PEOPLE between Roff and the Bricklayers' Union on the building on the corner of Sixteenth street and First avenue was read to the members of the Board, and by a vote of seven to one it was decided TO CALL THE STRIKE OFF. The one dissenting vote came from No. 7, Donnelly's own union.

Contractor Alfonso Aguilera was notified of the action by secretary Hanlon of the Executive Board, and on Monday morning the Union men again went to work.

The contractor, Aguilera still complains that while the bricklayers have thrown down Donnelly he yet, in spite of the verdict rendered on Saturday night, spent Monday and Tuesday running around on a rampage to the firms that were supplying material for the building to stop them from letting him have supplies.

### DONOLLY DEFIED.

He Again Calls Off the Bricklayers on His Fake Strike; the Men Refuse to Obey.

At Wednesday evening's meeting of Bricklayers' Union No. 7 no report was submitted by its member to the Executive Board on the action taken by the Board on last Saturday night calling off the strike on the building being built by Roff on the corner of Sixteenth street and First avenue. Although the members waited until late at night, Donnelly failed to attend the meeting.

That same afternoon in open defiance of the Executive Board, Donnelly again called the men who had gone to work on the Sixteenth street and First avenue job off the building. The men refused to obey the order except one who was a member of Donnelly's own union, No. 7.

### CIGARMAKERS TO BE TRICKED.

The Fakirs Surreptitiously Change the Day for the General Vote for Delegates to Convention.

The DAILY PEOPLE is driving the Fakirs into all sorts of contortions. They are scared for their lives of what the rank and file may do to them. The Fakirs of the International Cigarmakers' Union in this city are particularly nervous on the score of the exposures they have been submitted to by the DAILY PEOPLE. How badly scared they are appears from their latest move.

A general vote is about to be taken for delegates to the Cigarmakers' convention. The day for taking the vote in Union 90 was set down some time ago for next Saturday, the 29th instant. The Fakirs have their slate; but they are feeling more and more nervous about it. They know the rank and file is onto them. Every issue of the DAILY PEOPLE contains some new facts that incriminate the Fakirs and lose them votes. Driven by desperation, they have surreptitiously changed the date for the general vote, making it a whole week earlier. The Board of Union 90, composed mainly of bloodsuckers on the rank and file, quietly "fixed" the date for to-day, June 22, and then made the announcement in the "Volkszeitung," only which they know is not read but by very few. They figured that the general vote is to be on the 29th; hardly any of the S. L. P. men or intelligent rank and file read the "Volkszeitung," and consequently, won't know of the change; accordingly, they expect that they can get a snap vote to-day and squeak through, as only the "faithful" have been given the tip. The Fakirs are shaking in their boots.

### Perils of Child Labor.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., June 23.—Sabino Simon, a boy, was ground to a pulp at the Bluestone quarry of the Standard Lime and Stone Company, Saturday afternoon.

While idling an immense flint crusher his clothing was caught in the cogs and his body was drawn through the terrible steel teeth of the machine. Shreds of his flesh were found mixed with crushed limestone.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., June 23.—George Snyder, Jr., a fourteen-year-old boy living at Halesport, was run over yesterday by a heavily laden car at the sand pits near there. Both his legs were badly crushed, and he died to death before surgical aid could be procured.

READING, Pa., June 23.—Jonas D. Snyder, aged thirteen years, employed in Stony Creek Mills, had a slight difference with the foreman yesterday. He went home, shot himself through the head and died instantly.

## ARBUCKLE'S GOODNESS.

A CAPITALIST'S PHILANTHROPIC TENSIONS DISSECTED.

Furnishes Steam Yachts to Give Poor Families an Outing—Shuts Off a Wharf Where the Poor Went to Resort—Conditions in His Factory.

A local paper recently published an interview with John Arbuckle, the coffee king, in which he is quoted as saying that the yachts, which he had remodeled at a great cost, were to be used solely for the purpose of giving mothers with large families, who are forced to "live" in the slums, an outing at least once a week, all expenses paid, and to make life more pleasant for what he is pleased to term young folks, with tired brains.

Now the average reader of "our" great metropolitan journals will write Mr. Arbuckle as being a public spirited gentleman, and a philanthropist of a high order. But to the Socialist, who puts all such as the coffee magnate under a powerful lens, the manner in which he looks up is not in any wise creditable to the aforesaid John Arbuckle. The public only knows of him in a general way. Let us size him up in the concrete and see what we find. He is the employer of hundreds of people, a great number of whom are young women. He expends for female labor about \$1.25 for a ten and a half hour day. The young women are engaged in packing Arisio coffee. They work in shifts. Two weeks day and a like period is given to night work. They are responsible for a vast amount of work and can remain in the employ of the cannery Scot for life, but need not expect ever to get an increase in wages. The writer has in mind a Miss D. who has been in the employ of the firm for about fifteen years and who receives but \$8.50 per week as against \$10 when she first entered the employ of the Arbuckles.

So intense is the pace set for the female slaves that a night passes but one of them has a fainting spell, only to find on recovering that she has been docked for the time spent in a comatose state.

Arbuckle never would permit such a chance to escape him to rob his workers and in his absence one Jamieson, his nephew, would see to it that his uncle's interests were looked after in every manner possible.

So well does the firm obey the factory laws that rarely does a day pass but some member of our class has his or her fingers mutilated. These facts are kept from the public, the mill having a private phone to one of the Brooklyn hospitals—where the Arbuckles have endowed beds, and which is the recipient of their charity in the shape of a few bags of coffee every month or two. Another violation of the factory statutes is in the matter of privacy between the sexes. Nothing but a small partition about 7 feet in height separates the toilets of the young women from that of the male portion of the mill.

One story is told of a female wrapper of coffee having had her skirt torn off by the machinery, thus exposing her body to the gaze of the male workers, until one of the men took off his coat and wrapped it about the frightened and much embarrassed poor slave. Yet in the face of such incidents as described above the Arbuckles and their kin speak of the purity of our class in anything but a complimentary tone, and flaunt the lie in our faces that the workers are not far removed from the brute creation, and this corporation with millions of capital has not a dressing room set apart worthy of the name where to convey any of the female slaves in the event of their meeting with an accident.

This firm now wants to give free air to the women and children of the Second Ward of Brooklyn, a congested tenement and factory district, over which Councilman Martin F. Conly, a Democrat of the Andrew Jackson type, is the leader, a man who never lifted his voice when the Board of Aldermen of the old city of Brooklyn gave the Arbuckles permission to close the wharf at the foot of Pearl street, the very spot where the same women and children of the Second and Fifth Wards were wont to repair for fresh air—each evening. Neither did one William Beattie, the Republican leader, ever espouse the cause of these much-abused people. Alderman James J. Bridges who so ably (?) represents the Fifth Ward in the present Board, has yet to be heard from on behalf of the people, who so faithfully return year after year his party's nominees to the various legislative bodies. Former Sheriff William J. Battling, who lends the cohorts of Republicanism in the Fifth Ward having made his pile, does not allow a trifle, such as the death of infants from divers summer complaints ever to cross his path. Did he not get his wad by starving the prisoners entrusted to his care? What did he care if the necessities of life were bought by the relatives of those waiting for disposition to be made of their cases? or if the money to pay the increased prices was gotten over the tears and sobs of an outraged wife or mother, or the delicate boy or girl who should be at school yet toiling some ten or more hours in a capitalist's mill? Never did he or his Democratic allies give it a

single thought. Yet these are the men you Arbuckle workers help to elect. You stood idly by when your taskmaster introduced the Scourer machine which threw out hundreds of young women whose wages varied from \$15 to \$18 per week, and despite the fact that these machines have increased the output of the mill a fourfold the young female slaves are not able now to average more than \$8 a week. You coffee roasters who within the writer's memory received for a week's wage as high as \$35, are now forced to do a great deal more, some of which consists of time expended glazing the bean by the use of sugar and eggs, and now count yourself lucky individuals if you bring forth from your master's store the sum of \$15 weekly.

You coopers, who also have suffered a severe decline in salaries and who with the other wage slaves are bound to witness a fall in wages to a far greater extent than that now prevailing owing to the high state of perfection machinery in your craft is reaching—what say you? Are you going to vote into power this election the Conlys, Bridges, Beatties or Battlings who at all times stand for the present enslavement of the working class and who hand over the political whip to your Arbuckle-Jamieson crew of capitalist brigands? Or are you going to rise like men anxious to be free and read the Socialist publications which aim to set you and your fellow workers aright on the political and economic questions, which interest all workmen irrespective of creed, color or nationality, having as its representative the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, the only bona fide labor organization in the United States.

CLAUDIUS.

Brooklyn, June 20, 1901.

### MORE EVIDENCE.

Of the Knavery and Criminality of the Cigarmakers' International Union.

For some time the firm of Theobald and Oppenheim, cigar manufacturers, of 78 Barclay street, have been running an open shop, employing members of the Alliance, International Cigarmakers' union and Spanish Workers. All hands worked in harmony, until yesterday morning, when Aaron Rosenbluth secured a position in the factory. Thereupon the International men sent a committee to the firm asking for his discharge claiming that he was one of the scabs from Kerbs, Wertheim and Schiffer, and they would not work with him. The facts in the case are as follows:

When last April the cigarmakers employed by Kerbs, Wertheim and Schiffer went on the strike that, it is now proved, was lost on May 1 and was continued over thirty weeks longer by strikers for their special advantage and the strike jobs that they were holding. Rosenbluth was one of the first to leave his bench and he remained out with the strikers for seven months. Not receiving any aid whatever in that time he went to the headquarters of the strikers and inquired how much longer the strike was to continue, as he saw that the shop was filling up by degrees, and there was no possibility of winning the strike.

Maruschek, the so-called leader of that strike, who received \$454, of the hard earned pennies of the workmen for his strike job, seeing Rosenbluth talking to some of the strikers, asked him what he was doing there. Rosenbluth answered: "I am one of the strikers of Kerbs' shop, and have been out ever since the factory went on strike last April; not having received any assistance, I came to see what could be done."

Thereupon Maruschek pushed him out, saying: "You are not a member of this organization, and we do not want anything to do with you and Socialists."

Rosenbluth, having stood with the strikers for seven months, thought this was pretty rough usage, and he went back to work in Kerbs' shop. Rosenbluth worked there until recently with many of the old International Cigarmakers who went back to the factory along with him. Thursday he secured a position in the factory in Barclay street, and yesterday he started to work. The International men in the factory at once sent a committee to the firm asking for his discharge, claiming that he was a scab. The firm refused to discharge Rosenbluth, and the International men walked out to hold a meeting and take action.

All the Alliance men continued at work, and sent for the Secretary of D. A. 49, who, on hearing the facts in the case, instructed the Alliance men to continue at work, as the action taken by the International men in going out on strike was entirely unjust.

A most laughable incident in this trouble is the part taken by a cigarmaker named Meyer. During the strike in Hirschern & Mack's cigar factory last Summer, Meyer was one of the men who scabbed it in this factory and defied the pickets. On Friday this man Meyer was placed as a picket in front of Theobald & Oppenheim's factory to try to persuade cigarmakers from going in to work. Some of the men who applied for work knew of Meyer's action during the Hirschern & Mack strike, and when he stopped some of them and told them that they were striking to put out the scab Alliance men they jeered him, saying: "Why, you scabbed yourself in Hirschern & Mack's."

If you are getting this paper with out having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

## CIGAR WRAPPER MACHINES.

A NEW DEVICE TO "RELIEVE" THE WORKERS AND "SAVE" THEM TROUBLE.

The Invention Cuts Wrappers and Stores Them Away in Cols—A New Department in the Cigar Trade Foretold, With Holland as a Wrapper-Cutter Center.

Oscar Hammerstein, musician, composer, newspaper man, inventor, theatrical manager, etc., after absenting himself from the tobacco trade and all matters pertaining to it for over fifteen years, has again entered the precincts of the industry with which he was connected.

As to his re-entrance—well, let him tell it in his own words:

"I, and I alone, was the inventor of the suction rolling machine—die, wrapper cutter, roller and all, of the machine which revolutionized the cigar manufacturing business years and years ago. You know the story of how I saved a company for infringement, finally won my case, and got \$8,000 for my experimenting and study. The \$8,000 was wiped out by the my lawyer's fees and other costs of the legal fight. At any rate, I had enough of the tobacco business, and exit Oscar Hammerstein."

"That was something like seventeen years ago, and but few important steps have been taken in the direction of making cigars by machinery since that time. Now then, on the 14th day of February next the patent on that device expires. On that day the machine will be open to the world at large."

"Of course, after closing out my affairs in the tobacco industry I lost all interest in the business. Some time ago, however, in the not very distant past, I conceived an idea which I ultimately perfected, and have now secured a patent on it."

"Practically, it is an entirely new process, which will create a new department in the tobacco business."

"The present machines are so constructed that each cigarmaker has to have one machine. The new one is so contrived as to cut the cigar wrappers by air suction, and store each wrapper successively in coils of 1,000 each. Such a coil, filled up, is given to the cigarmaker, and he puts on the wrapper, by air suction, or without it, as preferred, thereby relieving him of the necessity of cutting his own wrappers. The new arrangement also allows him to roll about five times as many cigars as he could otherwise. The cost of cutting the wrappers will be only about 50 cents per thousand, and naturally the expense of rolling will be correspondingly reduced."

"There is in it something of more interest and of more far-reaching importance, and for which the Government has allowed me that most difficult to obtain of all allowances, a process patent. The device creates a new branch in the tobacco industry. My machines can be taken to Holland (all European patents having been secured), and Sumatra wrappers may be cut there, stored in those coils, and may possibly be shipped to this country as manufactured tobacco. The manufacturer can select his wrappers here just as he now selects them in his own factory. The drying of the wrappers on the voyage across is no objection, as the stamped wrappers, securely wound in the coil, will retain their former moist state on being placed in a damp compartment, similar to that used for moistening cigars."

"I have tested the machine thoroughly, and am prepared to state that with it one man can stamp and store 6,000 wrappers per day."

Mr. Hammerstein is now building a number of the machines. The trade, is awaiting further developments concerning Mr. Hammerstein's invention with the keenest interest.

### SOCIAL DEMOCRATS FUSE.

They Join Hands With the Centrists in Baden.

BERLIN, June 10.—The Social Democracy has signalized its complete conversion to Bernsteinism by deciding to fuse with the Centrists (the Ultramontane, or strict Catholic party) in the approaching Diet elections in Baden.

Ineffective attempts have been made to prevent the complete disruption and degradation of the Social Democracy, but this action shows that all the work has been in vain.

The cause of the fusion, as alleged, is that the National Liberals threaten to sweep all before them. The National Liberals have been gradually sapping the strength of both the other parties, and the degenerate Social Democracy, unable or unwilling to stand on its own feet has thrown itself into the hands of its declared and bitterest enemy.

The leader of the Centrists, the notorious Johann Zehrfuss, has decided that the platform for the fusionists will be an increase in the duty on wheat. This will prevent the importation of wheat from Russia, the United States, and other countries, and is looked to to "protect the poor little farmer."

Herr Bernstein looks upon this as a complete vindication of the position he has taken, and declares that it forever ends the existence of Marxian Socialism in politics.



war on the trusts.



## EXPLOITING THE PUBLIC.

## METROPOLITAN HANDLES NEW YORKERS WORSE THAN IF HOGS.

The Aldermanic Bluff and Its Little Joker.  
Cars Taken Off—Indecency of Overcrowding—Public Spirit Needed Badly  
Some Suggestions.

Great things are expected from the car-crowding resolution, referred on Tuesday by the Board of Aldermen to its committee on railroads. But if past experience counts for anything, the resolution, if not immediately buried, will be allowed to slumber as soon as the present agitation subsides.

As it is the resolution in its provisions for punishment for violation of the ordinance makes the ridiculous proposition to fine the conductor and the passenger.

The railroads, it is said, will oppose the ordinance on the ground that it would force them to run more cars, which it is claimed would impede instead of facilitating traffic. The fact of the matter is that the overcrowding arises largely because the company has reduced the ordinary number of cars.

Mr. Vreeland claims that the trouble cannot be overcome, but it can. To illustrate: When the cable cars were running on Lexington avenue to 106th street there were eighty-eight full day cars running daily. Since the electric cars have been running they have eighty-four full day cars. Before the trolley cars ran below 106th street eight cars were run from 146th street, Lenox avenue, through 116th street, down Lexington avenue to 106th street, and seven cars were run from 131st street, Lexington avenue, to 106th street. Consequently there are nineteen cars less now than there were before they substituted electricity for cable. So the public can see some of the causes of these crowded street cars.

It is just as bad on the West Side, if not worse, as the Columbus avenue cars are crowded before they reach 106th street. And the officials of the company will calmly tell the public it can't be helped! But how about these cars they took off the road? By taking nineteen cars from Lexington avenue and twenty-five from Columbus avenue, that takes forty-four cars off, and just twice as many men out of work, the wages of whom would amount to \$1.98 each per day. So it can be seen how this large corporation curtails its expenses, and gathers in the profits.

Thus, the capitalists of this city, enjoying a monopoly of public transportation, not only exploit the labor employed on the cars, but the public as well. Passengers that would fill two or three cars are crowded into one in a manner that would not be tolerated in the transportation of hogs. Women are crowded into vulgar promiscuity with men, which under any other circumstances they would vigorously resent.

The public by its acceptance of this state of affairs would lead one to think that it had accepted Mr. Vreeland's "it can't be helped."

The company reaps ever greater profits because of the indifference of the public. In Europe the street-car passenger traffic is regulated. When the seating capacity of a vehicle is full no more passengers are taken on. We are told that the hurrying American would not submit to such regulation, but the fact is the American can be made to submit to regulations, that are enforced just the same as other people. It is not because the American is in a hurry that he prefers to be crowded or continually have his life put in danger. This superstition is one fostered by the companies.

A reporter investigated the traffic on various lines yesterday during the busy hours. What impressed an observer most was the seeming planless way the cars are run.

It doesn't matter how full a car is, the motorman has to stop for every individual who signals his car. Failure to do so means suspension. In carrying out this rule the reporter saw cars that could not possibly crush in one more passenger, continually stopping on signal thus losing valuable time. Getting on and off the crowded cars takes up more time than if filled to seating capacity only. The reporter who has had some experience, judged that the rolling stock could be increased several times on all the lines without impeding traffic. Some sort of order should be adopted first of all. During the busy hours a certain number of cars should be made through ones. Where lines parallel each other one of them should be given over to long distance riders, during busy hours. During the rush hours all wagon traffic should be kept off the car tracks.

There is no doubt that the traveling public is disgusted with the service, but no one seems to know how to overcome it. But the agitation is spreading and in the hope to nullify the resolution was introduced in the Council. The company can and should be made to furnish adequate service. When a person pays for transportation it certainly embraces the use of a seat.

To bring the company to time moral courage is needed on the part of the public. If a car stops on signal and a passenger gets in and finds no seat he should protest and withhold his fare. Of course arrests would follow but a few, such cases would give life to the movement, and would bring matters to a head.

It should be borne in mind that the fight is not against the employees who are helpless in the matter. No one would welcome a change more than they. The men are under a terrific strain all the time. They are ordered to overcome delays from overcrowding by running faster, the result is murder and "accidents." A bond of sympathy between the employees and the public would help the work along.

## RUN UP AGAINST IT.

## A Dialogue Between Well Posted Em. player and Fakir.

TROY, June 17.—Early this morning we had a visit from one of the Chief Labor Fakirs. He got up against it. We have a branch of the Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Union that is owned and controlled by Homer D. Call, Secretary-Treasurer. The following is a conversation that took place between the proprietor of a meat market and this prime fakir:

Fakir CALL: "I am here in the interest of the local union of Meat Cutters, advocating the closing of the meat markets at 7 o'clock, evenings. Are you in favor of it?"

STREET MARKET MAN: "Yes, I am in favor of early closing."

Fakir CALL: "I have a contract here, I would like to have you sign."

He hands him a printed copy; the Market Man takes the paper and reads one paragraph and then asks Fakir CALL:

"What are the Union rules?"

Fakir CALL: "The rules are on the paper I gave you."

MARKET MAN: "You can make a new rule next week and I will have to live up to it."

Fakir CALL: "Yes; we may; but if we do, we will notify you."

MARKET MAN: "But I will not have a voice in making it; so therefore I refuse to sign your contract."

Fakir CALL: "Why, my dear sir, I am surprised at you! You don't want to go on record as being opposed to labor unions? You must have a very large trade from union men and their families."

MARKET MAN: "Yes, I want to go on record as opposing the kind of a union that you represent; it is a fake union; it does its members no good, only all the injury it does them."

Fakir CALL: "Yes, it does. The butchers of to-day are better off than they were fifteen years ago."

MARKET MAN: "I do not believe that; all they get now is a mere existence, so fifteen years ago they must have starved to death."

Fakir CALL: "My dear sir, this is not an organization to antagonize anybody. It is to protect ourselves."

MARKET MAN: "Will you please tell me how you can protect yourselves and not antagonize anyone?"

The fakir just then became speechless; for a minute or so he got his wind knocked out. When he recovered it he said: "This contract is of mutual interest to you and your employees to work in harmony."

MARKET MAN: "If you can convince me that the interests of my employees and myself are the same, I will see things different from what I do now, for I believe our interests are opposed, and the only reason why we employers have men or boys working for us is to make profit out of them. If we can make them work for 15 cents a day for 15 hours a day, we would do it. We are in business for profit, not for charity. We will get our help in the cheapest market, and when he is worked out, we will throw him out and get a fresh man."

Fakir CALL: "My dear sir, don't you know that you can get as much work out of a man in 10 hours as you can in 12?"

MARKET MAN: "That is the reason that I favor early closing. It is not for my employees, but for my own benefit, as I have to stay here to close up. If I want to go and enjoy myself it is late when I get away."

Fakir CALL: "Then that is your final answer, is it?"

MARKET MAN: "Yes, sir."

Fakir CALL leaves, but returns in about 30 minutes with another contract for the market man to sign. It is to agree to close his market at 7 o'clock with the rules cut out. He says to the market man: "That is what you are in favor of; will you please sign it?"

MARKET MAN: "I will sign such a contract for the Retail Butchers' Protective Association, but not for you; I don't want to do any business with you of any kind."

Fakir CALL: "My dear sir, if you are in favor of this movement, why not help us to get what we want?"

MARKET MAN: "When I am in favor of anything I pick my co-workers; I don't work with every one that comes along." This was the second knock-out for the market man.

Fakir CALL getting up very groggy TO THE PEOPLE.—Although the and very hot: "My name is on contracts with just as good men as you are, P. D. Armour and men of his kind."

MARKET MAN: "That is just the reason why I won't put my name on it. Your Union is a very good thing for P. D. Armour and his kind, but a very bad thing for the poor dupes that you are leading." Third knock-out for the market man.

When the Fakir got his wind, he jumped in his buggy with his poor dupes of Troy hired for him, and went looking for a retail butcher to go in with, and help fake the Meat Cutters' Union and jolly the butcher into thinking that the Union will trade with him, and that Fakir Call can collect dues from the members of the Union so that he can go around the country as fat as a sleek pig, telling the members that their interests and their employers interests are identical.

This Homer D. Call is the man that appeared before the Code Committee of the Assembly about three months ago and stated that the condition of the butcher was horrible, and that they worked such long hours that they couldn't see their children for weeks at a time; that when they left in the morning they were in bed, and when they got home they were in bed, Sunday included. Now I would like to know which statement that this prime fakir made is true, the one that he made before the Code Committee or the one he made to the retail butcher. If their condition is better now than it was 15 years ago, they must have been starved by the hundreds.

Let every Socialist write up the fakir, he must show him up until we have them smashed. TED.

## AROUSING THE GERMANS.

## Socialist Labor Party Truths Dispel Kangaroo Lies.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 18.—Max Forker addressed a German meeting here on June 12. The meeting was held in the German quarter of this city. Considering it was very warm that night, in fact the first warm night we had this year, and knowing how hard it is to get the Germans to attend a meeting of this kind, it was well attended.

The Kangaroos, or what is left of them, with a few exceptions stayed away, knowing it to be safer than having the search-light of the S. L. P. thrown upon them.

In regard to the German workmen I will say a few words. Most of them are reputed as owing their homes! The capitalist press always puts this in large type how thrifty the German workmen are, but the fact is, in most all instances, these "homes" are bought on the installment plan, and the capitalist money sharks reap the harvest.

After working in the factory, shop, or elsewhere for ten hours, the thrifty German workman comes home(?!), eats his supper, then it means work for him again. His "home" needs repairing.

Most of these "homes" are built very cheaply, with the only object in view: to sell them to some thrifty German workman. Or the thrifty man has to collect or deliver washing or sewing or from his wife's customers. Work that she is doing to assist in paying for the "home." Then in most cases it takes the whole family at work to make the payments promptly. Enjoyment of life is a thing unknown in such a family.

Brother Capital will not and does not wait for his money. He does not care for the principal sum which he has coming. He wants his interest, so he can go to his summer residence at Thousand Islands or some other place. Then the thrifty German workman, house owner, taxpayer, etc., goes down to the factory again, perfectly satisfied that his master allows him to work. His only thought is work, work, and work he must, so he can pay his interest. But to come back to the meeting. It was opened by Comrade Lemp, and Comrade Baeder was elected as chairman, who after a few well chosen remarks, introduced the speaker.

Forker spoke very forcibly and plainly showed the difference between revolutionary Socialism as represented by the Socialist Labor Party and the fake Socialism of the Debatists, Kangaroos, etc. He proved by articles taken from official organs of the Social Democracy and other papers—among them the "Volkszeitung"—how necessary it was to inform the German workmen that they must cut loose from such a shameful crew as these so-called Socialists.

He proved by clippings from capitalist papers, which stated that when "Socialist Debs" spoke before the "400" in New York, they shook hands with "Socialist Debs" and also said they agreed with his views in general. Forker wanted to know what the "400" in New York would have done if our Comrade Corcoran addressed them only for 15 minutes! He also proved to the Germans, especially those belonging to singing or turn-societies, how these so-called unity-Socialists treated them. In Chicago at a "Unity-Convention" of the Debatists, Kangaroos and Christian Socialists when a German Socialist singing society appeared at this convention to sing for "harmony," they were told that they were too late but on the stage was a church choir singing "Nearer my God to Thee." A very remarkable song for a Socialist meeting.

Forker further said that the S. L. P. knew well that it would make enemies by organizing the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, but it also knew that it was right, and right must win. There is no room in the S. L. P. for cowards, who are afraid to stand by a course which is right. He then spoke at length on the Union Question. Showing how corrupt the fakirs are. Giving documentary evidence, as in the case of the officials of the United Mine Workers' Union having their dues collected through their bosses.

Forker gave a general description of the "Volkszeitung" and its crew. Facts which are too well known to our readers to need repetition. He then closed with applause after speaking one hour and a half.

The chairman then asked for questions. An older Genosse, "25-year Socialist," who read the "Volkszeitung" for twenty years, and claimed said paper never changed its tactics, wanted to know why we could not "all unite," fake in everybody, receive them with open arms. This question reminds the writer of a meeting held here last fall. Kangaroo Lippold, from Rochester addressing a German meeting, stated exactly the same thing. He said: "We of the Social Democratic Party take in everybody, do not ask you to sign a card of principles like the S. L. P. Everybody is welcome."

Forker answered the alte Genosse, after he had already stated before why the S. L. P. could not unite with such people. He proved that the questioner did not understand Socialism, and that what he thought was Socialism, was nothing but a fake, supported by the capitalists and their press.

After Forker had answered the alte Genosse, the chairman explained to the meeting why this questioner was. His name was Geo. Luttinger, sr., who upheld E. Pelless in accepting the office as Fire Marshall in this city, after the S. L. P. and expelled Pelless and branded him as a traitor to the Party. "To unite with such people!" said the chairman, "no and never. Thanks to the day when we parted."

Two Kangaroos took exceptions to the remarks of the chairman, but soon crawled when the chairman offered to hold a public meeting to prove the facts. Kangaroo C. Peil wanted to know why Forker did not speak more of Socialism instead of attacking the Kangaroos.

Forker answered that it would be a crime to speak of Socialism without mentioning Kangaroism, as this is the element which is trying to run Socialism into the ground.

This closed the meeting. The result is we have broken into the German element, and they must wake up to the fact that we are right, and the only party which stands fair and square on the rock of the Class Struggle. We are fighting for our rights as the class which produces all wealth, and certainly intend to get all which we produce.

NEWS FROM  
THE FIELD OF LABOR.

The pure and simple trade union which deliberately discards the heavy ordinance—the public powers—and retains only the antiquated short-arms—the strike and boycott—presents a sorry, not to say ludicrous spectacle, when it comes in conflict with the superbly equipped Capitalist Class.

The savage who relies upon the bow and arrow, and sacrifices to his gods to win his battles is surprised when he finds that neither of them halt the well armed invaders. But after a little experience he learns the lesson and profits by it.

Not so the rank and file of the pure and simple union. Experience after experience seems but to deaden their intellect. The news from the Field of Labor for the week ending June 22 furnishes several examples of this wooden headedness.

On June 17 the Otis Steel Company of Cleveland, one of the largest concerns in that city in its fight against the "union" moulders, brought suit in the United States Court against Local 218 of the Iron Moulders' Union of North America. In its petition the steel company asks that an order be issued, enjoining the members of the union from interfering with the work of their employees, and from entering the premises of the company for any such purpose; from attempting to induce employees to leave the service of the company; from doing any act in furtherance of conspiracy against the company; from congregating near the shops for the purpose of "intimidating" employees; from collecting about the approaches of the plant for the purpose of "picketing"; and patrolling the streets; from going to the homes of employees for the purpose of intimidating their wives and families; and from attempting to compel any one to break the terms of any contract that they may have with the Otis company.

The Court issued an order, citing the defendants to appear on July 3 and show cause why a temporary restraining order should not be issued.

The strike at the Otis shops has been on for over a year or since the time all the local union moulders stopped work. When the employees of other shops returned to work several months ago the Otis company and their employees were unable to reach a satisfactory agreement. In consequence of the "picketing" the company has had difficulty in securing men to replace the strikers. This is the first time a local manufactory has applied to the United States Court for relief against its striking employees, and it is in the nature of a test case. What has the "union" to oppose to this Gatling gun?

Two other items on July 18 are typical of pure and simpledom. The first came from Chicago, and it related how six representatives of "union labor" had in hand, had called to see John D. Rockefeller, to ask him to have a certain power house now under construction erected by "union" men. This beggling visit resulted the same as the famous visit of Mitchell of the miners to J. P. Morgan: the committee was told that "Rockey" had no time to waste on it.

On the same day, at the convention of the International Printing Pressmen at Washington, a resolution was adopted, prohibiting members of the "union" from joining any State National Guard or organization. The convention further announced that it was opposed to the utilization of the militia to break strikes, and deprecated state interference in labor troubles.

To say that "union" men shall keep out of the militia doesn't dispose of that organization and to deprecate a thing doesn't mitigate it in the least. Granting, for the sake of argument, that the pure and simple union is limited to the weapons it chooses to employ, that it is impossible for the union to reach the power that directs the gun, can pure and simpledom do no more to cripple the militia than prohibiting its members from joining?

While 'tis true there are some workmen in the militia, 'tis not they who give it force and utility, nor does that power lie in the organization itself. The militia is rendered effective by the "union" men from the making of the rifles to the transportation of the troops in time of strike. The pure and simple men can not even make the best use of the primitive weapons with which they deliberately enter the arena.

At Reading, Pa., on June 20, the first two of a number of arrests took place. The accused men, Christ Primus and Irwin Spiese, were doing picket duty at the Reading Iron Company. Certain men, evidently decoys, were sent to seek work. The pickets stopped the men and told them that there was a strike on at the mills and requested the strangers not to seek work there. The men turned back and shortly after the pickets were surprised to find themselves arrested by detectives with warrants sworn out by the decoys, who alleged that they were stopped against their will, and by threats of vengeance were compelled to turn back. Of course the denial of the pickets availed them nothing. The strikers acted like the bull that butted the on-coming locomotive. Still dazed they are wondering what hit them and mildly protesting.

It was also on the 20th that the tactics of pure and simpledom (which have time and again been shown in that particular organization in its conflicts with capital) received another body blow.

At Matewan, W. Va., the miners employed in the Maritime mines are on

ment which is trying to run Socialism into the ground.

This closed the meeting. The result is we have broken into the German element, and they must wake up to the fact that we are right, and the only party which stands fair and square on the rock of the Class Struggle. We are fighting for our rights as the class which produces all wealth, and certainly intend to get all which we produce.

At Matewan, W. Va., the miners employed in the Maritime mines are on

ment which is trying to run Socialism into the ground.

strike. The strikers belong to the United Mine Workers of which John Mitchell of "glorious victory" fame is president. Mitchell's tactics led the strikers, all unarmed, up against a lot of repeating rifles in the hands of mine officials, armed guards and non-union men, armed by the company. At the first volley Boyd Martin and Riley Johnson fell mortally wounded. At the next Samuel Artripp fell dangerously shot. The strikers then fled.

In this city police strikers were hustled about by the police and private detectives.

In Plainfield, N. J., four strikers were arrested for "rioting" which turned out to be jeering a professional strike breaker who has worked in every shop in that town during strike times. The entire police force and the courts have been put at the disposal of the employers and the mayor issued a proclamation to the citizens calling upon them to suppress the strikers.

More evidence of this character could be piled up against these tactics of pure and simple unionism for the week mentioned.

These so-called labor organizations see the capitalist using every engine of the government against the worker. And yet they shut out labor policies from their "unions" and by their ballots blindly elect, elect to power the class that oppresses them.

The pure and simple union ignores these facts and led by they are by the lieutenants of the capitalists, the rank and file undertake the impossible, namely, the fighting of capital with the poorest weapons at their command. If the workers would get all that is possible out of the present system, they should join the New Trades Unionism, which allied to the political class struggle, would put the working class behind the picket powers so that instead of being kicked with injunctions, clubs and bayonets into greater helplessness, they would be able to turn these weapons to their own advantage.

## FRENCH WORKMEN'S PENSION BILL.

## Its Provisions Made Effective at an Age to Which Few Workmen Attain.

The following are the chief points of the French Workmen's Superannuation Bill, as explained in an address in the Chamber by M. Guieysse: "Every workman under sixty-five is to be subjected to a deduction of five centimes a day, if he is under eighteen and if his wages are below 2 fr. a day, while above eighteen the deduction will be 10 centimes a day for wages between 2 fr. and 5 fr., and 15 centimes if he has higher wages. The money will be paid into a national treasury, managed by a commission at the Ministry of Commerce. The money will then be handed over to the Caisse des Depots et Consignations, which will invest it in Government or local stocks. After the age of fifty-five any workman can demand a pension based on the payments made by himself and the employer, but if prematurely disabled while under the age of sixty-five he can claim a pension, supplemented by a bonus from the State, if his payments represent at least 2,000 days' work. If such pension does not reach 200 fr. per year, the national Treasury makes up the deficiency. The State contributes 75 per cent to such deficits, the Department 15 per cent, and the commune the rest. Employers who have organized superannuation pensions on their own account are exempted from the operation of the bill. Pensions up to 300 fr. are not liable to judicial seizure. Workmen who are sixty-five years of age at the time the bill comes into operation will receive a pension not exceeding 100 fr. if they can prove that they have done thirty years of work; and for such pensions an annual credit of 15,000,000 fr. will be opened at the National Treasury. Workmen under sixty-five will be similarly dealt with on reaching that age. M. Guieysse stated that the persons who would benefit by the bill would, according to the best calculations, number 8,300,000. The charge on the budget would at the outset be 7,000,000 fr., and in the eighteenth year would reach a maximum of 90,000,000 fr., after which it would decrease to 45,000,000 fr.

## ABOLISH THE TARIFF!

## A New "Labor" Party Should Be Started, With the Single Plank: Abolish the Tariff on "Trades Union" Books.

WATER-TOWN, N. Y., June 21.—Samuel De Marse, a non-union machinist who struck out of sympathy for the union men, returned to his work at the brake shop. By advancing laborers, etc., to run many machines heretofore run by machinists that firm is working full-handed, and is saving, it is alleged, upwards of \$1,000 each week through having simple routine work done by cheaper help. The firm will never, however, it is said, employ as many machinists as before the strike, as it is found possible to run the machines well with cheaper help.

T. J. McVey, district organizer of the Machinists' Union, arrived here from Syracuse. He visited Carthage in company with the machinists' officers, to investigate the situation there. He conferred with the local manufacturers, but no conclusion was arrived at, and he promised the local striking machinists that hereafter they will receive regular financial aid from headquarters.

Mr. McVey claimed that the reason that checks had not been sent to the various unions throughout the country was because all books and papers were taken to the recent meeting of the International Machinists at Toronto, and through some circumstance which appears dubious for ten days and not got out until after the convention had closed. He said that the books are now at Washington, where they have been inspected and are being footed up, and promised the local strikers that they will not have to wait much longer for their pay.

NEWS FROM  
THE FIELD OF CAPITAL.

During the past week there was no cessation to the concentration of capital. New corporations in plenty were formed, but it is a significant fact that the majority of them were either of a sand-bagging nature, or else were formed to cover up the operations of the trusts. There is no reason why the trusts should feel at all uncertain, or entertain any compunction in their operations, but these small corporations, which are all built in light marching order, are evidently feelers and feeders. When they have cleared the ground, and made it impossible for others to enter the field they will be taken again into the parent organization.

Rockefeller was active all along the line, and the Carnegie Steel Company also made its power felt. Rockefeller extended his operations to the railroads, and his work consisted of changing the stock of one railroad in favor of the stock of another. He withdrew \$3,000 shares from the St. Paul, and he took the same number of shares in the Union Pacific. The result was that a few of the small fry who were under his protecting wing in the former railroad found that the value of their holdings had depreciated, and they were on the outside. This gives Rockefeller a chance to buy back at his own price when he so pleases.

Concentration also went on the same as formerly, but at a greatly accelerated speed. There was a rolling mill combine, capitalized at \$5,000,000. There was also a combination of the General Electric Company, of which J. Pierpont Morgan is a director and heavy stockholder, with the English branch of the British Thompson-Houston Company. This serves to place the electric apparatus manufacturing industry on an international basis. The combined capital will be well up into the millions, and will make competition in this field almost impossible.

The new companies that were formed were in reality simply an extension of older companies. For example the Fairmont (W. Va.) Coal Company was organized, but the men who backed it were prominent New York capitalists; that is, the same capital that backs other industries backs this. Saginaw (Mich.) has a new lumber company, but the lumber company has few men that are not in other companies. The so-called Locomotive Combine, under a new name, was an extension in favor of the Billion Dollar Steel Trust, and it is confidently expected that the two will be one before the summer is over. The new company that resulted from a combination of the General Electric Company, and the Westinghouse Electric Company only prepared the way for the further consolidation with the English company.

Dividends were paid to the extent that it is almost without a precedent. A glance at the columns of accidents to workers will reveal the source of most of these great dividends. They are ground out of the flesh and blood of the working class. There is not a dollar that it thus pilfered that has not the stain of human blood on it. Street railroad companies, steam railroad companies, steel mills, etc., were the largest payers, and they were also the ones that carried on the most murderous operations. The roads, in their desire to reduce the rolling stock, and thus reduce the amount of help, have forced the men to work at a rate which resulted in deaths that are almost countless. The disbursements amounted to millions, and the names of the recipients will be found on the lists of passengers for Europe. They are going abroad to squander the money which the American worker kills himself to furnish.

In connection with this there is an interesting fact in the resolution introduced in the Board of Aldermen. It is to the effect that if any conductor allows people to stand in the cars, he shall be punished. This takes the responsibility from the shoulders of the company, and places it on the men whom the companies abuse.

The final matter in which "Brother Capital" manifests his force was in the recruiting of an army by the Asphalt Trust. This army, which is to be sent to South America, consists of Spanish war veterans, and they will be offered by the five cadets who were expelled from West Point for excessive cruelty. Because the Trust could not steal things by process of law, it has now decided to take it by the last law of capitalism—brute force.

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The New York Labor News Company can still supply copies of the Report of the Proceedings of the 1896 Convention of the Socialist Labor Party. That Report, while not a stenographic one, is comprehensive. The report of the National Executive Committee to that convention is given in full, and dovetails into the report made to the 1900 convention. The elements that conspired in 1899 to wreck the Party were present at the 1896 convention. These two Reports constitute a well-known continuous history of the Socialist Labor Party from 1892 to 1900.

The price of the Proceedings of the 1896 convention is Ten Cents. 64 pages. In paper only.

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## Trades' &amp; Societies' Directory.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee, representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue. Newark, N. J. 485

SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P. meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hall, 107 S. Howard st. Organizer, J. Koylin, 307 Barges st.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets 1st Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at 78 Springfield ave., Newark. Cor. Sec. Louis Cohen, 101 Everett st., East Orange, N. J. Fin. Sec. A. P. Wittel, 60 Pouchline ave., Newark, N. J.

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY." No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m. 480

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary, K. Wallberg. 409

WEST HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of the 23d Assembly District, 312 W. 143d st. Business meeting, 2d and 4th Monday. Free reading room; open 8 to 10 p. m. Subscriptions for this paper taken. Visitors welcome.

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P. meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 802 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL NO. 3



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**SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES**  
In 1888..... 2,069  
In 1892..... 21,157  
In 1896..... 36,564  
In 1900..... 34,191

I doubt not that there are truths as plainly obvious and as generally denied, as those contained in "Man's Place in Nature," now swelling emulations. If there is a young man of the present generation, who has taken as much trouble as I did to assure himself that they are truths, let him come out with them, without troubling his head about the barking of the dogs of St. Emulphus. "Varieties" prevail;—some day; and, even if she does not prevail in his time, he himself will be all the better and the wiser for having tried to help her. **MUXLEY.**

#### A BONE TO THE DOGS.

Winfield Scott Stratton, a multi-millionaire mine owner, who has just received \$10,000,000 in Cripple Creek mines, has applied for membership in the Carpenters' Union of Colorado Springs. Two sets of dogs will now rend one another over this bone; that is to say, over the event.

One set will maintain that Mr. Stratton's action is a complete demonstration of the fact that the capitalist sits up at night in terror over the "Pure and Simple" Union. So terrorized will the capitalist be declared to be, that he surrenders; simply lays down his arms and requests to be swallowed up by the Union,—and no questions asked. This set consists of the Labor Fakirs.

Another set of dogs consists of the "Freaks," to whom the words "Labor" and "Union" are repulsive; who deck themselves with the feathers of Socialism; who imagine Socialism to be a sort of spiritual manna, that will some day come down from the skies and permeate the human race; and who are of the opinion—an opinion that they religiously put into practice—that all that is wanted, to urge on the day when the Socialist manna will come down, is a goodly quantity of windjamming. This set of dogs will snarl at the first, and maintain that what the Millionaire Stratton incident really means is that Socialism is coming with a mighty "come."

While these two dogs quarrel over the incident, the S. L. P. man, with arms folded, looks on and admires that Providence, whose inscrutable ways furnishes an antidote to every poison. It matters not whether the Fakir is the poison, and the Freak the antidote; or whether the Freak is the poison, and the Fakir the antidote,—clear it is that the poison of corruption will consume the antidote of foolery and the antidote the poison, leaving the nuisance in such a debilitated state that the S. L. P. will all the more easily sweep it into the ash-barrel.

#### THE TRANSITION PERIOD PASS.

ED.  
Significant was the remark, dropped by Senator Platt of Connecticut over the situation in Cuba, when the constitutional convention amended the "Platt Amendment." Said the Senator:

"The Platt Amendment is law. The Cubans can neither accept, reject nor amend a law of the United States. They have no power to change it."

A law is either enacted by peers, or it is dictated by masters. Cuba was not a peer, sitting with the peers who enacted the alleged law. If the "Platt Amendment," placing Cuba under the suzerainty of the United States, was a law, binding on Cuba, it could be such only in the sense that the master's will is law. If we go no further, Senator Platt's remark would be significant enough. But its significance would lie simply in that it betrayed the secret thoughts of the Administration on its Cuban policy. Does there lie no deeper significance than that in the remark?

The Government of a nation like the United States, with the Declaration of Independence as its cradle song, and a written constitution as its guide, can not suddenly leap from constitutional to arbitrary language. The language of Senator Platt is that of arbitrary power. Between such language and that of constitutional power there must be a stepping stone; there must be a transition period. Which was the transition period

with the Government of this country? Universal, or manhood suffrage, implies the existence of a representative body, which, guided by its own rules, legislates for the combined constituency. The right of suffrage enjoyed by the constituency in the selection of its representative, justifies the conclusion that the legislation enacted is the work of the constituency itself. This theory held good at a time. It does not hold good today. In even step with the development of capitalism, there grows a fraction of the constituency to whom the theory applies less and less. That fraction finally reaches the magnitude of a numerical majority; with us, to-day, it is fully a two-thirds majority. The attribute of the suffrage then ceases to be a mark of active co-operation in legislation. It becomes merely a sceptre of straw. In a thousand and one ways the capitalist minority emasculates the suffrage of the workingman's majority. How that minority looks to-day upon the attribute of the suffrage in the hands of the majority was well exemplified by the recent capitalist utterance: "The suffrage is all right, provided it keeps up Law and Order (read the capitalist power to fleece the workers); but if a majority of votes should be cast for a subversive policy (read subversive of capitalist robber class supremacy), then, of course, we shall not submit." That is the stage the country has now reached. A minority decrees laws in "de facto" arbitrary fashion; the fact, however, of the arbitrariness of the Government's conduct, is concealed by the fiction of universal suffrage, that to all intents and purposes has ceased to exist. The transition period between the constitutional regime, that once the Government lived under, and the arbitrary regime it has for some time started upon, is the period of the formation of the Working Class majority in the land.

The deep significance of the language held by Senator Platt lies in this, that it amounts to an announcement that the transition period is passed with the Capitalist Government of the United States, and that it has reached the rotten-ripe period of arbitrary power.

It is ill launching a sore before it has come to a head.

#### A MISTAKE SOMEWHERE?

It does seem after all that "all the Socialists" are not going to be united at the Indianapolis Social Democratic love feast, due next month, into "one grand and glorious movement that will shake the country from center to circumference." At least that is a safe inference to be drawn from the "event of events" in Kansas City, Mo., on the 19th instant. To the blare of trumpets, calling upon all the "forces that make for reform" in the land to "come together" and to organize "one grand and glorious party" that will "sweep the country in 1904," a new party was launched on that day in Kansas City with the style and name of the "Allied Third Party." The list of "forces" represented at the launching mentions "Single Taxers," "Public Utility Party men," "Imperative Mandate men," "Anti-Monopolists," "Graduated Income Tax Leaguers," "Greenbackers," "Home Rulers,"—and last, not least, "Socialists." Now, it so happens that an equally long list of "forces," marching "one abreast," forms the menu promised to be dished up to the enraptured eye at Indianapolis, and the public has been confidently assured that "all the Socialists" were to be there. There must be a mistake somewhere.

Surely the varieties of "Socialists" that are to meet at Indianapolis and "this time surely" unite, harmonize and otherwise start the "grand and glorious movement," etc., are numerous enough. At first blush these varieties leave the impression of covering all possible varieties of "Socialist forces." There is the Prof. Kharas Neomancer variety of Socialist, there is the "Weeping Jim" or Army variety of Socialist, there are the two sub-varieties of Capitalist Political Jobs-Snappers,—the San Francisco and the Cleveland types of Socialism, there is the Reverend variety of Socialist, there is the Kangaroo variety of Socialist, there is,—well, the list is too long to quote in full; long enough, as stated before, to confirm the impression that "they are all there." Great, accordingly, must have been the surprise of the public to learn, together with the "event of events" in Kansas City, that the "Socialist contingent of forces" contributed its share to the timbre of the new political craft.

Again, we say, there must be a mistake somewhere. Either the Kansas City report is merely one of those "infamous S. L. P. lies," that have the knack to set "Socialist Varieties" by the ear every time they seek to come together; or the much advertised Indianapolis unification of "all Socialists" is a base imposition attempted upon the political star-gazers and wool-gatherers of the land who, basing their expectations upon the promise of "the unification of all Socialist varieties," have been living in pleasurable expectation of the apocalyptic days soon to be let loose upon the world, with Indianapolis as the starting point. Which of the two?

If a theory may be risked, it is in favor

of the truthfulness of the Kansas City report; and that would mean that the Indianapolis Harmony Convention of Socialist Varieties has sprung a leak fully a month ahead of schedule time.

#### CROWS OF ONE NEST.

Allusion has been made before this to the recent series of articles in the "Machinists' Journal," in the course of which Mr. Hugh McGregor, stepping temporarily out of the shadow of his well-earned obscurity, again trots out a number of capitalist paste-board slanders against Socialism. "Filmsy pretexts for universal expropriation," "wholesale robbery," "rapine, arson, and wholesale massacre," are a few of the "arguments" that this faithful, tho' clumsy, lieutenant of the capitalist class enlightens his readers with. Significant enough as these inebriate splutterings are, inasmuch as they betray how hard pressed the Organized Scabbery finds itself by Socialism, what merits real attention in Mr. McGregor's effort is his closing or "fanfare finale." It lets in light on a certain characteristic of the Organized Scabbery that should not pass unperceived. The gentleman closes with this gem:

"The decision of the twentieth session of the American Federation of Labor to organize the 15,000 skilled workers of the Island of Porto Rico on the unshakable basis of the trade union is but a first step in a grand march destined to encircle the world."

The religiousist missionary in, at this season, a pretty well known and understood figure. With a huge portion of the domestic population outside of the churches; with dense ignorance and keen suffering at home; the missionary passes by that near-by field, and leaps to far and distant peoples "to bestow his goodness upon." His recent prowesses in China, where one of them, with his home in Lynn, Mass., scored the Chinese with the "ungodliness" of refusing to wear shoes of the Lynn pattern, gives some idea of the kind of religion that he is out to promote.

At home, here in America, the field of Labor is immense. It comprises not less than 12,000,000 wage slaves; a more fruitful ground for the organization of Labor can be ill imagined. Of these, the A. F. of L., even with all possible padding, has barely 250,000 in its fold. Does it turn its hand in that direction? No! The conduct of the religiousist minister tells what the fakir does and the reason why.

Like the religiousist minister, the labor fakir is despised in the land by ever increasing numbers. Both are being discovered by apostles of the Moloch of Capital. The field at home, large in point of fact, shrinks ever more to their touch. They then both start in search of greener pastures; that is to say, in search of revenue that is drying up at home.

Nor does the parallel between the two crows end there. The conduct of the Lynn missionary, above referred to, gives an inkling of further points of close resemblance. Missionaries are not all sent from one industrial centre. Those hailing from competing centers set up an edifying spectacle of brotherly love to the heathens they are to "convert." At home the fakirs are in each other's wool. "Scab" is one of the mildest epithets they bestow on another with. To each set, the Union is but a peanut stand; and frantic are they in the competition for sales. No one set alone will be allowed to "exploit the field of Labor" in Porto Rico. If one goes, others will. K. of L. and A. F. of L. missionaries will carry thither their conception of solidarity, as understood by "Pure and Simpledom,"—and try to do business, ply the sell-out and strike industries.

The Labor Fakir and Religiousist Minister are crows of one nest.

#### COMPANION PIECES.

Two negroes, one of them a "Prophet" and "King," the other a "Prince," were lynched at Shreveport, La., on the 20th. They were members of a mystic organization founded by themselves. From the meager facts so far known it would seem that the men, driven by want and crazed with long protracted starvation, "saw visions"; they schemed a millennium—the "Church of the Living God"; and the methods to obtain the same were, fully in keeping with their mental condition, substantially those of the Hindoo Thug sects. Torn out of the jail where they were imprisoned under charges of murder, and just before being swung from the tree branch where they were lynched, "Prophet" Smith exclaimed: "Oh, Lord, you promised to stand by me at this hour!" A second later his limp body dangled from the tree.

On the same day, and about the same hour two Union-men, white men, Boyd Martin and Riley Johnson, members of "President" Mitchell's U. M. W. Union, fell fatally wounded at the mouth of the Marquette mines, near Matewan, W. Va. Together with several hundred other men had marched to oust the non-Union men, who had taken their places. The non-Union men were armed; their aggressors bore no arms. The mystic word "The Union" seemed all sufficient to them;

they rushed to the assault and were met with a volley of shot, that stretched out two dead, and wounded several others. The rest then retreated.

Do not these two simultaneous incidents throw light each upon the other?

The ever increasing volume of starving humanity—a natural sediment of capitalism—has been kept in utter darkness upon the nature of the ill that afflicts them. It means death to capitalism to have that darkness dispelled. It is in the interest of capitalism to have the ill taken for a heavenly visitation, a natural phenomenon. But human nature, compressed in one direction, will ever burst forth in another. Mysticism is the natural result of the human tendency to grapple with evils taken for supernatural. "Prophet" Smith "Churches of the Living God," "President" Mitchell "Pure and Simple Unions" are the baleful fruits of that tree. The fruits are essentially alike in their structure of inadequacy. They differ in this respect, however: while the "Kings" and "Princes" of the former ever share the delusion of the rank and file, and fall its first victims, the "Kings" and "Princes" (called "Presidents" and "Vice-Presidents") of the latter are dupers; ever at goodly distances from the spot of danger; ever leaving the rank and file to furnish the corpses.

The struggle between Socialism and Capitalism implies a struggle against Mysticism. The imaginative power of man, that potent weapon, is now turned against the race by Capitalism. To every obstacle, nature raises the requisite power that is to overcome it. In sight of the monumental Mysticism that blocks the path of Civilization, the reason becomes clear why Socialism rises, not only equipped with all the weapons of Science, but also thrilled with that infinitely more potent manifestation of the imagination, the conception of a great truth.

The snug little sum of \$83,429 was officially reported at the recent Toronto convention of the International Association of Machinists as being the amount lost by the Association during the last two years through defaulting officers. "Here goes a month's dues of another d-d fool," was the remark of the officers of the Garment Workers' Union every time the cork of a Bass Ale bottle was popped off at the orgies that they frequently held at the expense of their duped rank and file. The bottles which the officers above named of the International Association of Machinists opened at their orgies were surely more expensive.

Bellevue is gaining an unenviable reputation as a slaughter house. The recent investigations were hardly finished when the report came that another man had been beaten to death there. As in the former cases the nurses and officials claim first that he was injured when they received him; second, that he was violent, and it was necessary to use force.

The force they used was at least adequate. The last victim had two ribs broken, and was a mass of bruises and wounds. The other cases were so similar, especially in so far as the broken bones, bruises, and cuts are concerned, that this condition seems necessary before Bellevue will receive a patient. The recent drunken brawls that have taken place in the hospital may account in a large measure for the condition of some of the patients. The attendants usually are appointed in return for political services rendered, and fitness seems never to enter into the case. The doctors also, especially the "experts," have a living to make, and their one aim is to give as little service for as much money as they can. In this way they spread their time out thin, and their pay out thick. The spirit of capitalism rules the medical profession as it rules every other else. The doctors may not be incompetent, but they are not over-zealous, and the loss of a few lives does not concern them. The nurses may be competent, but they in their turn are not over-zealous, and they believe that the shortest way is the best way, and a man beaten into insensibility gives no trouble.

The Deutschland has failed in her attempt to cross the ocean in five days, but the stokers, and others who are below decks still feel the effects of the race that was made. The alleged wear and tear on the captain's nerves is as nothing compared with what the men who shovel coal endure. They have got to keep the furnace up to a heat to which a blast from the seventh circle would be a cooling breeze. They have to work in a blazing oven, and strain every muscle to feed the fires. In return for this they have the consolation of knowing that the company for which they work is able to pay an increased dividend. The old Mississippi steams stopped racing when a few of them blew up and killed the passengers on board. Mechanics is better advanced than in the days of the Mississippi steamers, so accidents to the boilers are uncommon. But for all that they claim their victims, and those victims are the men whose work results in the lowering of records, and the ability of the companies to crowd more trips into a season, and consequently lessen the number of bottoms. Such an action as this last trip of the Deutschland is criminal.

Some of the men who figured in it will bear the marks during the rest of their short lives. As the object of the Hamburg-American Line is not a desire to get people to and from Europe in a shorter time, but a desire to increase earnings, their murderous actions should be put a stop to in the shortest possible time.

The different college commencements have each given a new turn to the subject of donations by rich men to colleges. The addresses divide themselves

sharply into two distinct series. One side claims that such donations interfere with academic freedom. The other side, by laudations, by a subterfuge of praise, and by fulsome eulogy bid for more money. The first side, however, covers itself up, and prevents the possibility of anyone withholding a gift if he is minded to give it. In most cases they did the same bidding as the second set, only they chose to bid in another way. President Harper of Chicago can boldly come forward and refer to Rockefeller as the greatest, noblest, and most charitable person that breathes. He is simply grateful for past favors, and appreciative anticipatory of favors to come. Hadley of Yale can use both methods, because he looks to more than one source. McGill of Syracuse found it necessary to throw in a word against labor unions, and the inhumanity of striking. Now comes President Hyde of Bowdoin College, who in an address before the graduating class of Boston University disapproves of "Rockefellerism," and not only says that such gifts should be discouraged, but they should be discouraged because they interfere with the department of economics. Then he explains his boldness, and says that gifts should be given, but they should be given unconditionally, and in order that they may be so given he advises college professors not to advocate, and not to foster any theory. A professor or school teacher who did not have an opinion on what he taught would be worse than useless. He would be a monstrosity.

Mr. Eliott Burris, who is reported to be wealthy, has decided that his son is a vagrant, so he had him locked up. The son denies the charge, and claims that as he is only twenty-three years old, and six feet tall, he hasn't gotten his growth yet, and needs exercise. So he has been playing golf, and living on ya. Now he claims that "ya" has been acting "over of late," and throws out dark hints of an unbalanced mind. If the only symptom of insanity the elder Burris has is this one of sending his son to jail for being an idler, then instead of being sent to an asylum he should be commended. Were all the younger Burrises who play golf and tennis, spend money that they never earn, and who waste conduct themselves like natural loafers locked up, it would be easier to get at the rest of the idling fraternity, and in this the elder Burris, who has wealth created by the men who work for him, would be included.

The "Sun" has a long account of the last words of Mary Jane McMahon, who went into the factory of Frank and Dugan. When she had uttered her last words, addressed to an admiring luncheon, she was taken to an asylum for the insane. As she was "directly at work" in the factory, and in her wild ravings threatened to kill herself, her latest development has been to an editorial writer on the "Sun," so that she could indulge her talent in abuse and defamation.

#### Political and Economic.

The Rome, Italy "Avanti" gives this short dialogue as illustrative of what Capitalism means by "the liberty of labor":

WORKMAN (on strike to a carbiner who holds a revolver to his head): "Mr. Carbiner you are murdering me!"

CARBINER: "Hush up! I am protecting the liberty of labor."

Four Jewish papers here in New York are in danger of punishment for promoting a lottery. They are "Vorwärts," the nucleus organ of the nucleus Social Democracy, the Jewish "Herald," Jewish "Evening Post," and the Jewish "Daily News." These three last are of the same stripe as "Vorwärts," only they elect to support capitalism by leading the Jewish workmen of the East Side through the Republican and Democratic parties.

The specific crime with which they are charged is that they have been publishing glowing accounts, advertisements and lists of alleged winners in a cheap lottery that has snatched thousands of workmen out of their hard-earned money. Gambling has been going on during the last few years, and the success of the companies carrying it on was due to the assistance received from these papers. Therefore these papers were in a large measure responsible for the robbery that has gone on.

The lottery was a fraud from beginning to end. It was started to defraud the poor of small sums of money, and for this reason was especially criminal. The ignorant men were told of the fabulous sums that might be won, and they eagerly bit. The extent to which this has gone on is almost incredible, and the earnings of the companies have made several thieves rich.

The only paper that refused to have anything to do with it was the "Abendblatt," the Jewish organ of the Socialist Labor Party. The promoters of the scheme are especially anxious to get the support of this paper, but as the Socialist Labor Party is in the field to protect the working class, the offers were refused. At first fifty dollars a month was offered for the insertion of a few lines. Then this offer was increased to \$100 and a long contract was offered. This also was refused, but the other papers, always on the make, and the "Vorwärts" especially, accepted it.

Thus another connection between the Social Democracy and other capitalist parties is established. Both are enemies of the working class, both are robbing, duping, and misleading the working class. With the support received for its nasty work in robbing the poor workers gone, "Vorwärts" will have to look around for some other source of income.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

#### UP AGAINST IT.

The turmoil raised over the Millerand question in France has hidden under a bushel another vital question, whose active principle is nevertheless a potent factor in the destructive and constructive process now going on there. It is not amiss for us in America to take cognizance thereof.

The Millerand question is a question of principle. It involves nothing short of the application of the vital theory of the class struggle. Once granted that political office, a position in one of the fast-lanes of capitalist government, may be accepted by militant Socialism as a gift of the foe, the Socialist Movement is stripped of all virility, even vitality; its principles become lip-service; the doors are opened for corruption. No wonder that such a question becomes the storm-center of discussion, and its settlement is forced into first place in all "order of business" that looks to harmonizing Socialist forces. Nevertheless, pre-eminent as this question is, there is another of first magnitude also, in that, unless it is settled correctly, however correctly the first one is settled, a smash-up is certain to follow. This other important question, that has been latent in the French turmoil is a question of organization.

Representative government is the necessary outcome of numbers, too numerous to meet and intelligently pass upon matters of common concern. From this necessity flow a number of principles and measures that are essential to the preservation of the very representative character of representative government. One of these principles and measures is the bona fides of the bodies represented, and the means to ascertain such bona fides. Conventions are of the nature of representative governmental bodies. Every member of (delegate to) a convention must be truly representative; he must be a condensed impersonation of a fact and not a fiction; he must be in sympathy with all others; and lastly, he must be enabled to establish the fact of the right of his fellows. Not unless a delegate to a body actually represents a bona fide constituency can his vote or voice be representative; not unless he is the representative of such a fact, and not of a fiction, can there be equality in the body; finally, not without there is some organism with power and facility to inquire and establish these facts can the feeling of equality, without which representative bodies are misnomers, prevail among the gathering. All this comes under the head of "Organization." And this is the latent question that the Socialist Movement of France is up against.

At the late harmony convention in Lyons, the same as at last year's in Wagram Hall, Paris, there turned up shoals of "delegates" who robbed the body of all representative character. In some cases they represented fictitious bodies; in others, the bodies were in existence, but greatly smaller than others with no larger representation; yet, again, in others, the numerical strength was purely fictitious. What self-respecting body could sit alongside of such "delegates"? What body with a Clause to serve, and a Principle at stake could remain in a convention, and thus establish organic unity, under a system that leaves the doors open for the foe to walk in whenever he pleases, dominate the situation and bag the Movement? Surely none.

The looseness observed at last year's Wagram Hall convention in the matter of the admission of delegates, the actual participation of a mob that had evidently been hired for packing purposes, and the obviously corrupt aim of such methods—the upholding of the bankers-backed Millerand—, had for its immediate result the withdrawal of the Parti Ouvrier Français (French S. L. P.). The less clear-sighted but bona fide Socialist organizations that remained, set up, however, the immediate demand for a system and basis of representation that should obviate such evils, and placed the demand as a condition precedent for affiliation. The demand was irrational. It recalls the request to the executioner by the man about to be hanged, not to pull the rope too tight. Looseness of representation was the very noose by the means of which the Millerandists expected to throttle the Socialist Movement of France. To grant the demand would be equivalent to throwing Millerand and his bankers pack over-board; on the other hand, for the bona fide Socialist organizations to waive the point, would be equivalent to keep Millerandism in, or remain perpetually exposed to its rehash. WRONG stands flat-footed upon stream outside of the boiler. There are minds so constituted who overlook the importance of organizing the steam; they even derry "those who think otherwise; twit them with 'tyranny,' 'narrowness,' 'bossism.'" No principle is known that did not require organized effort to establish, irrespective of any resolution adopted against it at Lyons. The inevitable occurred: FINAL RUPTURE.

Principle without organization is like earth, and is organized, thoroughly organized and drilled; RIGHT can never prevail until it comes down from the clouds of ethereal aspirations, and buckles on the armor of terrestrial practical work, and requirements.

The "reformers" have made their bid, and have failed. They never had any intention of doing anything really serious in the way of stopping gambling and vice in this city, but they were really serious in their attempts to call attention to themselves. But after Carrie Nation, who was given the full benefit of long reports, they could do nothing. Consequently Dr. Rainford announces that "New York's reform waves have an ebb." It is not so much the fact that they have an ebb as the fact that the real business of the campaign is having a flood. All such petty things of trifling, cannot stand the force and fire of real politics. The gamblers and like dealers in vice are the flesh and bone of the capitalist class. Occasionally there is an objection to paying them what they demand, but on the whole they are sure of protection. It is all right to cry out against them before the pressing business of the campaign commences, but as soon as that is on, there can be no talk of reform, and it is better for reformers to keep their hands off.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN.—I and some other reformers, I mean those who advocate public ownership of railroads, street cars, etc., were holding discussion the other day. A man in the audience broke in upon us with the following question: "But how do you propose to get possession of those properties, which are tied up with charters, deeds and every conceivable kind of legal protection; do you intend to confiscate them?"

UNCLE SAM.—What answer did they make?

B. J.—They answered "No." And then the man went on to say: "The value of these railroads, etc., of the country represents about \$10,000,000,000; do you propose to buy them; are you ready to tax yourselves to this amount?"

U. S.—I guess the same "No" oozed out of the capitalist brains.

B. J.—Yes; and don't you really think that this squarely knocked Socialism out in two rounds?

U. S. (bristling up) Socialism "knocked out"? Not much! Do you know who those were who called themselves Socialists and were knocked out?

B. J.—Why Socialists, I thought.

U. S.—Nary! They were a lot of middle class folks. You must remember that this middle class stands upon the principle of private ownership in the instruments of production. They were reared upon capitalism. That being so, this class stands upon very slippery ground when they attempt to avoid or escape the logical consequences of capitalism. Their desire to remove monopolies is one of those vain attempts. When, consequently, they meet a logical and consistent capitalist like that man who asked questions their fur is made to fly; their mouths are quickly stopped; they are bound to recoil before their own propositions; in short, they are rolled, or "knocked out," as you put it, in short order.

B. J.—But what would a Socialist have answered?

U. S.—The Socialist could have given this capitalist questioner a series of clinching answers that would have made him look very silly and even sent him to bed with the bellyache.

B. J.—I'd like to hear some of them.

U. S.—If the Socialist happened to be in a statistical and bantering mood he would have answered: "Yes, we mean to buy all those things, that is to say, we mean to pay for them. But if a man from whom you buy anything is your debtor you will first deduct the debt he owes you and pay him the balance only."

B. J.—That is what I would do.

U. S.—Very well. The Socialist would have continued thusly: "We would first appraise the things, watered stock being first squeezed out"—at this point the capitalist questioner's jaw would begin to drop.

B. J. (brightening up) Guess so; good!

U. S.—The Socialist would go on: "Then we would estimate all the debts due the Government by the owners of those things; all the debts they have dodged; all the fines they should have paid for violations of law, etc., etc. After that much arithmetic and statistics there may possibly be left a nickel due the owners of those things, and we shall be quite able to, and will cheerfully pay."

B. J.—Bully. That tune sounds very different from the one that questioner was treated to.

U. S.—Exactly. But the Socialist might have been in a wicked mood; in that case he would have let statistics go and answered thusly, to wit: "Sir; did the North buy the slaves it set free during and after the war? Did the North tax itself to pay them off? Did the American Revolutionary fathers tax themselves to pay King George? Nary! They said slavery is wrong; the slaveholder is a criminal and a rebel; away with his negro slaves; and these were set free."

B. J. (clapping his hands) Better yet! U. S.—The Socialist would further answer: "Our Revolutionary Fathers said without further ado: 'These colonies are and of right ought to be free,' and they sent King George, his cousins, his sisters and his aunts, together with his colonial Governors and pursuivants, kicking across the water."

B. J.—And no mistake!

U. S.—By the time the Socialist got so far your capitalist questioner would have been seized with the cramps and would not have been in a condition to hear the Socialist proceed saying: "The Declaration of Independence establishes the principle that when a social institution ceases to promote the welfare of the people, these have the right and duty to abolish it, or to so alter it that its foundations may be most likely to effect their safety and happiness. We propose to abolish it and rear in its stead the Co-operative Commonwealth, the Socialist Republic. Get from under!"

B. J.—By Jove! There are no flies on Socialism. He who comes up against it comes up against a buzz-saw.

U. S.—And don't you forget it. The knocking out that is done when a Socialist is around is done by the Socialist himself, with the other fellow filling the role of knocker-out.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

## Employment Bureau.

**TO THE PEOPLE.**—The following sign which speaks volumes is attached to the window of an insurance broker's office at 202 Division Avenue, Brooklyn, which is in the Nineteenth Ward, the stronghold of Republicanism and over which Jake Worth held full sway for a number of years.

The sign reads as follows:

## EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

Fifth Assembly District, Republican Party, Brooklyn Borough.

## INFORMATION FREE.

NELSON CAMPBELL.  
Brooklyn, June 18.

## Where to Agitate.

**TO THE PEOPLE.**—With the teeth of the buzz-saw sharpened up to a razor edge, and the tomahawk of the S. T. & L. A. I went to the Griffen Iron Works this noon hour and rang the bell of new and true Trades Unionism. To look into the foundry of that place is like looking at a nest of ants. The difference of the two, the ants are organized. The Griffen Iron workers, some of them have only got their names on paper.

When handing out our leaflets, manifestos of the S. T. & L. A., and the fakir-killer leaflet, the cable of the Labor Movement, one man said to me: "I have no time to read." At once I slipped on the belts of the buzz-saw and let her rip.

One man called me a hobo, and an A. P. A. The boys soon shut him up. He asked me for a leaflet and I gave him something hotter than he had in his three story dad's dinner pail. For the information of those who wanted to know when we could meet again drop a postal to Francis I. Green, 67 Bergen Avenue. He is the State Organizer of the S. T. & L. A. New Jersey.

After clearing the air at Griffen's I passed by the Borden Condensed Milk Company. The drivers had their thinking tank put to work while they were waiting for something more physical (work).

One of them told me that they had good treatment. The case of the Dayton Cash Register Company floored him. Another of them said he lost a good job in Harlem for his activity in a "yoon-fun," and he was timid. I told him he was in danger of losing his present job for not belonging to a trades union like the S. T. & L. A. In that he was safe.

Wherever a noon day whistle blows; wherever wage slaves wash their faces with the sweat of their brow—that is the place for the shot and shell of the S. T. & L. A. HOOT MAN.  
Jersey City, June 15.

## None But Sanitary Army Experts Need Apply.

**TO THE PEOPLE.**—I wish to state that Pittsfield is organizing a militia company. Now I wonder where we could get some one to represent the militia so that we could get an armory, a fine, good, sanitary one. Could James Carey, the "Weeping Jimmy," help us out?  
HERMAN KOEPKE.  
Pittsfield, Mass., June 15.

## On the Tramp.

**TO THE PEOPLE.**—N doubt you will be surprised that I have traveled so far on my face. When I left my comrades of Section Minneapolis, I went to Winnipeg, from there to Vancouver, where I arrived in the cellar of a baggage car. I got in feet first and came out feet first. I could turn round in there, but I could not turn over. I rode 256 miles on the flat of my back, through the mountains, without food or water. When I arrived in Vancouver, I slid out of my cage, and lo, behold! there was a bull standing on the platform amid 300 people, waiting for the incoming train. Strange to say, only two men saw me, and they were "hobos." I have all I want of Canada. I was fired out of Calgary, Canada, for advocating Socialism. Those people still retain their old fogey ideas. To say anything against the British army in South Africa means death. I have endured all kinds of insults and persecutions, but still keep hammering away, and have succeeded thus far in making quite a number of Socialists. I have not got a day's work since I left Minneapolis. I have come out of the frying pan into the fire. Board and everything is high, and wages no better than in Minneapolis. "Don't go west, young man."

British Columbia is "on the bum." Hundreds of men are walking the streets of Vancouver begging for the price of a bed. Soon as I get some money I will pay my Section dues. I lost Mike and Jackson between Minneapolis and Winnipeg. Kind regards to all comrades of the S. L. P.

Yours, with no address at present,  
ARTHUR JENNINGS.  
Blaine, Wash., June 11.

## The Explosion at Port Royal.

**TO THE PEOPLE.**—Just a few lines to give the miners' side of the explosion at Port Royal, Pa. In reading the Pittsburgh "Post" this morning, I says that fire-boss Glendon had put danger-boards up when he made his daily round; and in going back later in the day, found a foreman named Hadley with a gang of men working where he had placed the danger-boards, and he "thinks" they had naked lights. Now, you don't need to tell me or any sane man much more. A foreman in a pit would take down a danger-board and order men under him to go to work with naked lights! Oh, no! Why, any miner knows that it is a penitentiary offense to go one step beyond a danger-board without permission from the fire-boss.

The officials of the coal company will do all they can to get out of the blame. I was speaking to a machine cutter who quit two weeks ago on account of the gas. He says that when he was cutting

in certain parts of the mine (I don't remember the exact location, he said), the fire-boss would stay with him on account of the danger. He said he got so scared of the gas he had to quit.

Now, the State Inspector (Callahan) says he inspected the mine two months ago, and found it safe. Now, who would know best, a man working in the mine every day, or a man who only goes in once every few months? We all know when an Inspector is coming—the word is sent on in advance. To-day they are burying Superintendent McCune, who lost his life in the mine while with a rescuing party.

Now, a good many people are sympathizing with this McCune, on account of his bravery. I think it was notorious he wanted; because the experienced men who were with him told him to come back because the danger was too great, but he heeded not.

Now, to-day we have the great and only Paddy Dolan of the United Mine Workers here. The papers say he is ready to go down with a rescuing party (nt). Paddy is too scared to go down a mine-shaft. It means work, and danger, and Paddy is not looking for manual labor, only for safe notoriety.

Another one who went down with a rescuing party was an auditor of the company, whose only duty around a mine has been in the capacity of a clerk.

Now, all this show of getting up rescuing parties is all hooey, for different men who have been down the shaft say that they passed the bodies of different men on their way in the mine. Now, if they wanted to rescue anybody, why not have brought the bodies out as they came to them, as reason would tell anyone? The farther you go in the mine the less chance there is of anyone being alive. The idea of these rescuing parties is to try to save the property of the coal company.

Now, another paper tries to blame the miners with being careless with their lamps. Instead of them using the safety lamps (which the company charges them 5 cents a day for using), they have used open lights, so they could make a few more cents a day. Now, that is false, for the miners in the Port Royal mine knew that it was a gaseous mine. Of course, the blame must go on the poor, downtrodden miner.

A. MINER.

Banning, Pa., June 15.

## A Populist Paper Challenged.

**TO THE PEOPLE.**—I have just mailed the enclosed challenge to the Editor of the Louisville, Ky., "The Home." Minneapolis, Minn., June 15.—H.B.F. [Enclosure.]

Minneapolis, Minn., June 15, 1891.

Hon. J. A. Parker.

Chairman People's Party:

Your party accuses old parties of bigotry, by proclaiming that their newspapers will not print Populist views. Will you prove yourself unlike them by printing this request in "The Home" as evidence that you, in liberality, desire to give your readers the chance to decide for themselves between Populism and Socialism? The request is that your readers mail me on postals their objections to Socialism, which I may subsequently review, and with you be permitted in your own paper to fairly discuss. If so, let all readers mail such postals to Yours,

H. B. FAY, M. D.

34 Washington Ave., S.  
Minneapolis, Minn.

## How It Looks in Troy, N. Y.

**TO THE PEOPLE.**—Tompkins Bros., manufacturers of this city, to-day discharged twenty-seven of their sixty machinists, giving as the excuse for such action, "no work."

Within eight months, the "full-dinner-palms" of the great McKinley parade in this city are given the thing they were told would not come if they obeyed the boss's command, the thing they did not want, but for which they paraded—idleness.

Seldom are we furnished the proof in so short a time of the good advice and correct position of the Socialist Labor Party representatives, in pointing out the fact that both Democratic and Republican capitalist orators, employers and the press, were misrepresenting and falsifying the true industrial conditions; that all said parties were doing it for the purpose of deceiving wage workers into voting against their interests by preventing them from voting their class ballot, the ballot of the Socialist Labor Party, last November.

When we consider the action and judgment of O'Connell, Warner, Wilson, et al., of the I. A. M. of America, advising the machinists to action after the masters (employers) have reaped the benefits of a good trade, and trade is showing the signs of dullness and this contrasted with their action in exempting the railroad machinists from the order promulgated, and that at the very time traffic is heavy on the railroads, surely proves the double dealing and treachery of said fakirs to the working class and its material interests. But all is cleared up when we rightly understand their words and actions.

In public speech and private conversation the Gompers, O'Connells, and other like fakirs proclaim this fact, that they serve the interests of the employers. In all their applications to the bosses, at every hearing between them and the employers, listen to what they say: "Our deep interest for your (employer's) welfare; the great good and accommodation we have rendered and performed for you (employer), in the past; the continuous and continued service we will render you (our brother) in the future."

of the intention of the labor fakirs and labor lieutenants of Hanna, etc., such as Gompers, O'Connell, Warner, Pallas, Tobin, Lynch, and the other pure and simple, intending to continue their double dealing with you. They have shown themselves to be scoundrels and subversive tools of their masters, Hanna, Morgan, Platt, Brady, Croker and Murphy, both upon the political and economic fields, and decoy ducks within your organizations to mislead and deceive and divide you to your own destruction. Let the principles of new trades unionism—the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, be your guide to the killing off of those baronies that retard the progress of our working class ship. Clear the associations of the wage-workers of such vermin as O'Connell, Gompers, et al. Be up and at them at all times and in all places, uncovering their deceit and hypocrisy, and show to the world that the working class of America are men and not monkeys.

## PRESS COMMITTEE.

Troy, N. Y., June 13.

## What Won the Ailing M. II. Strike.

**TO THE PEOPLE.**—Readers of the DAILY PEOPLE will remember the strike which took place in Derby at Ailing's Mill and was settled in the early part of May. Well, seeing that it was claimed so great a victory by the fakirs and that the High Mogul, Gompers, came, conquered (?) and departed as a great Leader and Strike Winner, the searchlight was thrown on the affair and this is what it revealed:

The strike had been dragging along and old C. B. Ailing, the head of the firm, was as obdurate as ever. Scabs had been "mobbed," their garments decorated with hen fruit, and even the police had failed to use their clubs. Still it grew to be more and more a conviction among the strikers that they were waging a hopeless battle. Then stepped in the little business men. Strikers were bare bones for profit skimmers. The Board of Trade was called upon to take some action. A Committee of three business men was appointed to try and get Mr. Ailing to come to some agreement. At first he refused point blank. It was here where Mr. "Samuhel" made his big bluff. He tried every trick of his trade for three hours to move old Ailing but he was turned down and out. He then met the committee of three and the four of them went together to see Mr. Ailing. They told him he must realize that he owned practically all the stores occupied by the business men affected; that they were not making their expenses, and that Mr. Barber of Howard & Barber who run the department store wished it distinctly understood that if the strike was not settled soon, he and others who RENTED THE PROPERTY FROM MR. ALLING would move away! THAT was what "won" the strike and brought old Ailing to terms. In fact, so little hope had the strikers of even getting back their places, that at a meeting it was decided, as a wind-up to the affair, to go and serenade the scabs and then abandon the strike. Gompers then claimed "He" won the strike, the local fakirs spread the lie and—halloo! Gompers was a little "Gord." Throw on the searchlight of the S. T. & L. A., swing the hammer of the S. L. P.

P. D. Q.

Bridgeport, Conn., June 15.

## Drivers Pay Customers' Debts.

**TO THE PEOPLE.**—Seeing an article in Sunday's PEOPLE about the Borden Condensed Milk Co., and their treatment of employees, I would like you to give space to the following facts of the manner in which the Anglo-Swiss Milk Co. treat its employees. They require a deposit of \$100 from drivers, who have to act as collectors and salesmen also. There is little chance of their getting this \$100 back again because all bad debts are deducted from this amount. In the writer's case last January for the previous six months, \$33 were taken out of the \$100, and there will be another settlement in July. These men, like millions of other wage slaves, are at the mercy of the capitalists, who use every pretext to squeeze the life-blood from those who by their labor keep them in luxury.

## A DRIVER.

Brooklyn, June 16.

## Rolling a Capitalist Editor in Red Wing, Minn.

**TO THE PEOPLE.**—Red Wing is pretty well stirred up. Socialism is the topic of the day, and incidentally local Rep. Editor Gulbranson is nursing his hurts. Cause—monkeying with the Buzz-Saw.

Last fall after Pepin had left here, Mr. Editor cut loose and started in to do stunts: "Socialist Pepin's ranting rant," "Runs at the mouth;" "The Socialist venom," etc., etc. Oh! it was awful. Now when Pepin was in Hudson, Wis., last week he sent a challenge to debate to this blackguard Editor who is a perfect specimen of the thing a man degenerates into when he goes into training for a spittoon-cleaning job. As soon as our Editor found Pepin was coming back to Red Wing he had a chill, but hoped to be able to cravish.

On reaching Red Wing, Pepin called at the office of the "Daily Republican," only to have Mr. Editor inform him that he had decided not to debate. "All right," said Pepin, "my turn to talk comes to-night." Gulbranson got mad, not right away, but when he settled down to his editorial function of murdering English and assassinating logic. Then he roasted the S. L. P. and roasted Pepin, and he roasted Socialists in general and Socialists in particular. Oh, it was real hot stuff, and such splendid advertising.

At 8 o'clock when Pepin mounted the soapbox, more than 200 people had already gathered about, well to the front was our "Editor," surrounded by a bevy of tittering girls, from up on the hill, out for a lark at the expense of Socialism. He didn't exactly look as if he wanted to be there, but what could he do? Had not the dear girls read his paper? Could he refuse them a little fun? As luck would have it, the "Daily Republican" of that day had an editorial on "Prosperity." Pepin took it for his subject and at the same time used its author as a "horrible example." It was cruel! Gulbranson did not open his mouth. Again and again when the crowd

gave him the horse-laugh, he looked awfully serious and preoccupied; so did the girls. Finally, after a particularly telling shot, one of the plute girls said: "Oh! let's go," and all the others said: "Oh, yes," and they went and Gulbranson meekly followed the girls. The crowd, which by this time had greatly increased, stood and listened until nearly ten o'clock to an exposition of the shams, the hypocrisies, rascalities and infamies of this capitalist system, in which is assigned to the workers the roll of victim. It was made clear that the only way to get salvation was by clear-cut class action at the polls, such as is advocated by the uncompromising S. L. P.

Each succeeding meeting brought out large and attentive crowds. A goodly number of subscribers for THE PEOPLE were obtained, and quite a number of pamphlets was sold.

These three last days have been good days for Socialism in Red Wing. The men are astonished to see what "dead easy" marks are the supporters of capitalism, and what solid shot the Socialists have to pour into the rotten citadel of capitalist logic(?). Good results are bound to follow.

E.

Red Wing, June 10.

## Smashing Up.

**TO THE PEOPLE.**—I enclose a clipping recording the demise of the Social Democratic "The Vanguard." I was talking with some of the Brockton Social Democrats to-day and the poor devils don't know what is hitting them.

By the way, last Sunday was the date slated for their grand reunion at Island Grove Park, Abington, of "all the Socialists of Plymouth County." It was a glorious day, as far as weather went, but the crowd was rather small, not over two hundred, including women and children. If a brass band were to come to the Park unannounced and start to play on such a day they would easily raise a crowd of near a thousand; in fact, the first display of this kind the Social Democrats had they had a crowd of about 2,000; that was in '99. I don't know what sized the crowd was in 1900, but surmise that it was over a thousand, but to-day, with everything favorable, they did not have a corporal's guard, outside the speakers, the band, and the women and children.

And the freaks of speakers! I had my wife and children with me and so did not take any notes, but one freak tempted me too much, and I made an attempt to save a gem, but my dog, who also accompanied me, thought different, and when he saw the book and pencil he tried to catch them, so I had to put them back in my pocket with a few lines on one page.

The speaker was Dr. Gibbs of Worcester, a man with a record worse, by a good deal, than the Rev. Herrow. He tried to show the audience that if a man "lived up to his own ideal" and was "perfectly honest in his convictions," "although we could not understand his motives," we should, "instead of trying to find fault and hound him down," take him by the hand as a "comrade" and "brother"; "the capitalist press with its lying reporters" will hound him down fast enough, without our assistance. That was the idea he intended to convey, but I am only sure of the words in the quotation marks. I expected to hear Herrow's name drop from him, but he did not mention it while I was within hearing. I got tired and had to wander around after listening for five minutes to such rot as that above.

The other speakers were not much better and besides their "freak Socialism" there were two who were physical freaks also, and when the last speaker had got through emitting as the brass band picked up their instruments and decamped to the great annoyance of the women and children, who had gathered to hear the music only.

The celebration was advertised to commence at 10 a. m. and to continue all day. The band went by my residence at 1 p. m.; the speakers commenced to orate at 3 p. m., and the gang cleared out at about 3 p. m.

By the way, the band has two names, to be used as occasion happens to need. One is "The Social Democratic Band," and the other is the "Brockton Cadet Band." I asked the chairman of Branch 9 the reason for the name on the drum, and he explained that very few organizations would want to hire "The Social Democratic Band," but they would have no objection to hiring "The Brockton Cadet Band." This is in line with the crew from A to Z. They had a transparency over the entrance to their meeting place: "Socialist Headquarters," until they leased it, since which time, it being sub-let to some labor unions (pure and simple), the transparency was removed.

JER. O'FHEILLY.

Abington, Mass., June 18.

## "Ash Barrel" Cigarmakers.

**TO THE PEOPLE.**—Last week the total result of a general vote given by the joint local unions of the New York District of the Cigarmakers' International Union in reference to "sending or not sending out three Boycott Tourists," was announced officially by the Joint Advisory Board to be 400 in favor and 300 against the cunning plundering scheme that originated in Pfeiffer's "blue label" shop on the Bowery, and was put in motion by the well known ventriloquist Rudolph Modest, backed by Aug. Negendank, the treasurer of Union 90, who holds that sinecure by the grace of Mr. Modest. The scheme was to boycott one firm in favor of another and the ventriloquist was already slated to be one of the "tourists," only the interference and expose by the DAILY PEOPLE put the members on guard of their treasury and defeated the corrupt measure by a nearly two-thirds vote.

When Modest first learned the result of the vote in his own Union 90, he got manically mad, and after figuring out that it was the poorest paid members who particularly defeated his measure, he sneeringly said: "CIGARMAKERS WHO CAN NOT EARN MORE THAN \$6 OR \$7 PER WEEK IN NEW YORK ARE NOT CIGARMAKERS AT ALL; THEY OUGHT TO BE SQUEEZED OUT OF THE TRADE ENTIRELY AND COMPELLED TO EAT FROM THE ASH-BARREL." As the election for delegates to the

Convention will take place in a few weeks and as Modest is running for his life to get these "ash-barrel" cigarmakers, as he calls them, ought to kindly remember him, also his Barker, the "Schatzmeister" Negendank, who helped Strasser and Modest keep up last year's great and last strike for fully six months after they knew it was lost and bled us poor devils one dollar per week for the full term.

New York, June 18.

## The "Victory" at Hoe's.

**TO THE PEOPLE.**—To-day's "Volkszeitung" has an article with these headlines:

## "VICTORY AT HOE &amp; CO."

"One of the Most Stubborn Machine Firms Yields."  
"All Demands Granted."

I wish to tell the readers of THE PEOPLE that these headlines tell a direct falsehood, and wish also to say that the contents of the article is false also, in that it suppresses the Truth.

The "9-hour day and 10-hour pay" and other such demands which appear on the list of points gained had been granted by Hoe long ago, but the strike continued. Why? Because Hoe & Co. could grant all that, and yet, by refusing to grant one certain other demand, all that the firm granted was of no use. That certain other demand was on the "handymen." These "handymen" are unskilled machinists. The Union officers wanted to bind Hoe & Co. not to allow "handymen" to work, because if "handymen" are allowed, machinists can be thrown out, and would not have either 9 hours' work nor 10 hours' pay. The firm stubbornly refused to concede this demand, and won out. So it turns out that this "victory" is of the nature of last year's victory. It is claimed by the fakirs to be a victory for the purpose of deceiving the rank and file again. Of course, the machinists whose places will be given to handymen can't be deceived. But machinists elsewhere are not expected to know that.

I am not surprised to see the "Volkszeitung" tooting the horn for the fakirs. The "Volkszeitung" now lives openly upon such scabbery.

A MACHINIST.

New York, June 19.

[The issue of the "handymen," above referred to by our correspondent, is the issue of improved machinery. The Hoe & Co. has been equipped with machinery so very much improved that skilled machinists can be very extensively dispensed with, and their places taken by "handymen." Of course, to admit the actual defeat suffered at Hoe's, would compel the Organized Scabbery officers of the International Association of Machinists to give the reason why; the reason would reveal to the rank and file the folly of "Pure and Simple" Unionism; and such revelation would dry up the sources of revenue of the Organized Scabbery. They are not there to kill capitalism. At this very time the "Journal" of the International Association of Machinists for this month has a typical pro-capitalist and anti-Socialist article from Mr. Hugh McGregor, in which this old-time defamer of Marx says that "the relation of employers and employed is no more likely to be superseded in the future by Socialism in any of its shapes" than is the institution of husband and wife. Every fact that tends to knock out this, to the Organized Scabbery, convenient capitalist theory must, of course, be suppressed by the Organized Scabbery from the rank and file, the dues-paying membership. For that reason the state of things at Hoe's is lied about, and for that reason the Organized Scabbery of the International Association of Machinists and their scabby German organ, the "Volkszeitung," must claim a victory, where there was a defeat.—Ed. THE PEOPLE.]

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## The Anniversary Number, a Long Step towards the Solution.

**TO THE PEOPLE.**—The hardest battle at the present time the Socialist Labor Party has to fight is against the Organized Scabbery. Upon the downfall of the bourgeois form of organization, will in a great measure depend the victory of the class-conscious organization of Labor. In order to furnish a mighty weapon to be used by all active militants, to the Organized Scabbery, convenient capitalist theory must, of course, be suppressed by the Organized Scabbery from the rank and file, the dues-paying membership. For that reason the state of things at Hoe's is lied about, and for that reason the Organized Scabbery of the International Association of Machinists and their scabby German organ, the "Volkszeitung," must claim a victory, where there was a defeat.—Ed. THE PEOPLE.]

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New York, June 19.

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## OFFICIAL.

**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**  
Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

**SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA.**  
P. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

**NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY.**  
2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

**Notice.**—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can be in that are not in this office Tuesday, 10 p. m.

## National Executive Committee.

Regular meeting held on June 21st at Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, New York, with Rudolf Katz in the chair. Absent, Forbes. Financial report showed: receipts for the week ending June 15, \$23.50; expenditures, \$29.57.

**Communications.**—From Section Philadelphia reporting suspension for one year of Edmund Seidel and Joseph Campbell. Also other communications describing the circumstances that led to the suspension, and one from E. Seidel giving notice of appeal. From Cleveland in reference to "Arbeiter Zeitung" and local matters.

From Massachusetts State Executive Committee in reference to German agitation and about complaint of Section Lynn, Mass. From Section Newport News reporting the expulsion of Robert Dorn and Fred Groebler for taking active part in a Democratic primary; also including vote on the matter of form of reply to the "unity" proposition of the Social Democratic Party, and submitted to the general vote by the N. E. C. The attention of the Sections is hereby called that it is desirable that the vote be taken by roll-call, so that a full vote may be had from every Section and every member be given a chance to vote. From Illinois State Committee reporting matters about the Middle West agitation circuit. From Boston, Mass., Erie, Pennsylvania, and other places requesting information, reporting local conditions and agitation, etc. Pennsylvania State Committee transmitted a copy of the proceedings of their State convention.

**JULIUS HAMMER.**  
Recording Secretary.

## Canadian S. L. P.

Regular meeting of the National Executive Committee was held in London, Ont., June 17, Comrade Ashplant in the chair.

On motion of Haselgrove seconded by Berce, the minutes of last meeting were adopted with the following correction: "A vote of censure was passed on Comrade Ashplant for non-compliance with instructions as per resolution passed at last meeting," the term "unparalleled negligence" being withdrawn.

Correspondence.—A communication received from H. B. Ashplant asking for a written specific statement showing negligence of duties not paralleled. Secretary instructed to write Com. Ashplant drawing attention to corrected minutes also stating that the negligence referred to was his not handing in his book and financial statement within the time specified by resolution of the N. E. C.

Communication from Section London stating that the following were duly elected as National Executive Committee for the year ending April 1, 1902: F. Towson, F. Haselgrove, D. Ross, W. Carlin, G. L. Bryce, H. B. Ashplant, I. P. Courtney, and F. J. Darch, national secretary.

Letter from Woodley, Toronto, moved by Ross, seconded by Haselgrove that we receive communication subject to its being returned officially signed and stamped with Section seal. National Secretary instructed to write him regarding it; also that matter of amending the constitution will be dealt with after hearing from Vancouver, which has been communicated with; carried. Communication from Section London regarding amendment to constitution—ordered to be replied to same as Toronto.

Reports.—Treasurer's report and book handed in duly audited and signed; ordered published in DAILY PEOPLE together with National Secretary's financial statement; also copies to be sent to the sections in due form.

The following was adopted as the order of business for this committee: Roll call; Reading minutes; Communications; Reports; Unfinished business; and New business.

Moved by Towson, seconded by Bryce, that National Secretary be instructed to inquire of Comrade Sanial, New York, if cable greetings from the N. E. C. of the Canadian Socialist Labor Party to the International Socialist Congress held in Paris, 1900, was ever received and if so, why no mention was ever made regarding it.

Moved by Ross, seconded by Towson, that National Secretary write Toronto daily papers stating that the S. L. P. is in no way whatever connected with the International Socialists mentioned therein.

Election of officers for ensuing term: Comrade Ashplant again elected Treasurer and Comrade Courtney Recording Secretary. Adjourned.

**I. P. COURTNEY.**  
Recording Secretary.

## GENERAL COMMITTEE.

**Section New York, Socialist Labor Party.**  
Meeting held Saturday, June 8, 1901, in the Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Chairman, Adam Moon.

Vice-Chairman, Emil Miller.

Four new delegates were seated.

Thirty-one new members were admitted.

A letter from Henry Kuhn, national secretary, referring to a masquerade ball for the benefit of the Abendblatt was received, and the organizer instructed to call a meeting of Jewish Party members and take steps to conduct such an affair as outlined in the letter.

At this juncture business was suspended owing to the announcement of the

death of Comrade Rubach, and a collection taken up, to help defray burial expenses, which netted \$5.24.

It was decided to take the letter of Thomas A. Hickey from the table and deny his request for a reopening of his case. The secretary was instructed to insert a statement in the minutes and reasons for the refusal of the request, as embodied in the records of the General and Grievance Committees, and statements made by delegates on the floor of the General Committee.

To Wit—Thomas A. Hickey was charged by Julian Pierce, on behalf of the New York Labor News Co. with misappropriating monies from the sale of literature to the amount of \$45.50, and with offering no settlement, even ignoring requests for an accounting, demanded by Pierce. The charge involved other charges, such as betrayal of trust and confidence and double dealing, inasmuch as he offered as an excuse for non-payment, that the Pennsylvania State Committee had not paid money due him; while at that very time he was drawing upon that balance; and that, furthermore, while he instructed the Pennsylvania State Committee to credit his balance to the DAILY PEOPLE, he continued to draw on that balance.

In the regular course of procedure the case went before the Grievance Committee, whose summonses to a hearing of the case Hickey twice ignored. In the first instance by sending another comrade (Arthur Keep) to argue his case, and in the second instance by ignoring the Committee entirely. He did, however, appear at both meetings of the General Committee—March 23 and April 13, 1901—following each session of the Grievance Committee on his case. At the General Committee meeting of March 23, 1901, Hickey was present, when the Grievance Committee reported the unsuccessful attempt of Arthur Keep to argue Hickey's case before the committee, and that it had notified Hickey to attend another hearing of the Grievance Committee on March 27, 1901; thereby also serving notice on Hickey at the meeting of the General Committee.

This notification was addressed care of William Clough, 261 Hudson street, New York, the address given by Hickey to the Grievance Committee; according to the statement of Clough, Hickey made no effort to ascertain if a letter had been delivered at that address or not. He admitted a full knowledge of the proposed meeting by talking of it to Comrade Cooper and others; and his knowledge of the meeting was further made manifest by remarks of Arthur Keep on the floor of the General Committee, subsequent to Hickey's expulsion to the effect that he had advised Hickey to attend the hearing before the Grievance Committee.

Despite this, Hickey ignored the Committee entirely, but attended the meeting of the General Committee of April 13, 1901, at which the Grievance Committee reported that it had taken evidence in corroboration of the charges and none in denial, owing to Hickey's absence. It therefore recommended he be adjudged guilty and expelled. Throughout the consideration of the report Hickey's attitude was one of defiant opposition; volunteering the information at one time, "I am onto your little game," and finally, when his expulsion was decided upon he flew into a passion, during which he called the Grievance Committee a "back of liars," and the General Committee a "clique," that he "would come back and clear out the entire gang," that "the Party owed him five dollars for every dollar he owed the Party," that "he had a claim against the DAILY PEOPLE of \$211 for which he would sue," and "that suited him—a trap." His interruptions were cut by the Chairman, who ordered him to leave the hall. It was decided to request the National Executive Committee to reimburse the New York Labor News Co., and all Party members, whom Hickey owed money, were requested to assign their claims to the DAILY PEOPLE.

On April 16, 1901, while his appeal was in the hands of the New York State Committee, he said, speaking of his expulsion to Comrade Frank Campbell, of New Jersey: "Oh, I have them where the hair is short," and when asked if he meant to imply that he was greater than the Party, replied: "I mean the clique."

On May 16, 1901, while his appeal for the reopening of his case was in the hands of Section New York, he appeared before the General Executive Board of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, in answer to his withdrawal as an organizer of the S. T. L. A., and stated he had been expelled from the Party through the machinations of a small gang of intellectual pukes. "That he would keep quiet now, and when his chance came he would bring suit against the Party," and other remarks of like calibre.

Aside from this, the contention made in some quarters to the effect that Hickey, while working for the Party, had been kept on short rations, and was thereby compelled and, in measure justified to ignore the claims of the New York Labor News Company, stands upon no foundation whatever, as the following compilation of his known income will show: He received from the National Executive Committee and from the New York State Committee in the period from July 1897 to November 29, \$2,302.78, for railroad fare \$701.78; a total of \$4,044.51. Calculating salary and living expenses only, and dividing the sum paid for that alone with 26 weeks in 1897; 52 weeks in 1898; and 48 weeks in 1899—a total of 126 weeks—he received during that period, \$25.09 per week. The National Executive Committee paid to Hickey during the year 1900, and on account of his last year as follows: January 6, \$40; January 13, \$20; February 2, \$20; February 17, \$10; February 24, \$2.15; March 10, \$25; April 14, \$10; May 19, \$15; July 14, \$10; July 21, \$10; August 31, \$15; September 29, \$20—a total of \$197.15.

He received from the National Executive Committee for salary and living expenses on a ten days trip to Vermont (June 18 to June 27, 1900) \$50. For a trip made to Connecticut to fill Malloy's dates, \$10 for two days salary and living expenses. He collected and failed to turn over to the National Executive

Committee, to which committee the amount was due, \$52.23.

He received from the Pennsylvania State Committee during the months of April and May, 1900, exclusive of railroad fare, for salary and living expenses, \$236.

He received from the Daily People office, up to December 31, 1900, the sum of \$213.70.

He worked for the Fels Naptha Scrap Company, and received through Louis Cohen, in the year 1900, \$32.40.

He withdrew from the New York Labor News Company \$45.50, and deducting from that sum \$18.53 still due him by the Pennsylvania State Committee, he obtained for his own use a net sum of \$26.97.

He received from Section New York during 1900, \$6.50.

He received smaller amounts from out-of-town Sections, Local Alliances, etc., that cannot be traced without much difficulty; no more than the "loans" he raised from a number of comrades; But taking the figures at hand only and adding them, we find that \$167.15; \$50.00; \$10.00; \$5.23; \$236.00; \$213.70; \$32.40; \$26.97 and \$56.50, foot up \$797.65. This sum divided by 52 weeks of 1900, gave him an average known cash income of \$15.34 per week.

These facts show conclusively that Hickey had no grounds upon which to withhold payment of the debt due the New York Labor News Company, nor to ignore its demands for payment on moderate terms: That he held the Party in contempt by not answering either summons of the Grievance Committee: That he possessed a full knowledge of the fact that he had been summoned to appear before the Grievance Committee: That he showed open defiance of the Party by his actions at the General committee meeting of April 13, 1901: That his appeals to the New York State Committee and to the General Committee, Section New York were not made in good faith and that he wishes to get back into the Party for no good purpose and seems prompted only by motives of a vicious vindictive character.

These facts furthermore establish beyond a doubt that he holds the Party in contempt and the General Committee, Section New York, therefore refuses his request for a reopening of his case.

For the General Executive Committee, Section New York.

**A. C. KIHN, Secretary.**

## New York State Committee.

To the Sections of the State of N. Y. Greeting: A vacancy having arisen in the State Executive Committee through the expulsion of Thomas A. Hickey by Section New York you are hereby called upon to elect a member to fill such vacancy. Section New York, to whom, as the seat of the State Executive Committee, this duty belongs, has made the following nominations, to wit: M. Rosenberg of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District, Manhattan, and Justus Esbert of the Sixteenth and Eighteenth Assembly Districts, Brooklyn.

You are to take a vote on these candidates and report the number of votes cast for either of them to the undersigned not later than August 1, 1901. Remember that each member can vote for one candidate only.

Fraternally,

**HUGO VOGT,**  
Sec'y State Executive Committee.

The voting blanks were forwarded to the Sections yesterday.

## Allegheny County Convention.

Allegheny County Convention of the Socialist Labor Party was called to order by Geo. A. Brown, Organizer of Section Allegheny County at headquarters, No. 111 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa. S. Schulberg of Pittsburgh was elected permanent chairman and James Illingworth of Braddock permanent vice chairman. Wm. J. Eberle of Allegheny and Val Remmel of Pittsburgh permanent secretaries.

The following nominations were then made:

Associate Judge, Court of Common Pleas, No. 1.—Val Remmel of Pittsburgh.

Judge of Orphans' Court—Geo. A. Brown of Allegheny.

Associate Judge, Court of Common Pleas No. 2.—Wm. J. Eberle of Allegheny.

Two Judges of Court of Common Pleas No. 3.—Chas. Rupp of Lower St. Clair Township, H. A. J. Brown, of Allegheny.

Coroner—Wm. Nice of Pittsburgh.

Director of Poor—Lorenz Helfrich, of Reserve Township.

The convention then endorsed the actions of the State Convention which was held on May 30 and re-affirmed their allegiance to the Socialist Labor Party of the United States, also adopting the national platform.

On motion the County Executive Committee was authorized to fill all vacancies occurring from any cause, on the county ticket.

## Section New York, Socialist Labor Party General Committee.

Meeting Saturday, June 22, at 2 to 6 New Reade street. Chairman, Joseph Scheurer.

Vice Chairman, Donald L. Campbell. Minutes of the previous meeting adopted as read.

Eleven new members were admitted. Primaries and conventions for the coming election were arranged as follows: City Convention on Saturday, July 20th 1901.

New York County and Manhattan Borough conventions on Saturday, August 3, 1901; primaries to be called July 11, 1901.

Kings County and Brooklyn Borough convention on Friday, August 2, 1901; primaries to be called July 12, 1901.

Judicial Convention, Kings County, on Friday, August 16, 1901.

The following comrades were elected to assist the Entertainment Committee at Glenside Park, on July 4, 1901:

A. Gellich, C. E. Aikens, A. Weinstein, M. Rosenberg, Donald Campbell,

C. Wittal, H. Gelbo, H. Bretz, A. Martine and M. Eichner.

William H. Wherry was upon recommendation of the Grievance Committee suspended from membership in the party until he appears before the City Executive Committee before which body he had been summoned to substantiate accusations made against an Assembly District of Brooklyn.

H. Mittleberg withdrew from the Grievance Committee and A. C. Kihn was reinstated.

The following nominations were made to fill the vacancy on the New York State Executive Committee caused by the suspension of William H. Wherry: S. D. Cooper, Otto Thiede, J. La Montaine, and H. Mittleberg.

**A. C. KIHN, Secretary.**

## Virginia State Convention.

By a referendum vote the Sections of the State have chosen Richmond as the place and the 4th of July as the time to hold a State convention for the nomination of candidates for governor and lieutenant-governor, and to attend to any other business which may be brought before that body. The State Committee issued to-day the call for the said State convention and a full representation from all the Sections is confidently expected.

**H. ADOLPH MULLER, State Sec.**  
Richmond, Va., June 17.

## Call for Iowa State Convention.

The Socialist Labor Party of Iowa meets in annual convention at Clinton on June 29, 30 and July 1. Meeting place, section's hall, 404 Second street, north, second floor.

**ERIC C. MATSON,**  
State Organizer, 102 Howes street, Clinton.

## Section San Antonio, Texas, S. L. P.

Open air meetings every Sunday at 5:30 p. m. on Main Plaza. The public is requested to ask questions after the speaking on all matters pertaining to the Labor Movement. A full supply of sound Socialist literature for sale and for free distribution. Sample copies of the WEEKLY PEOPLE can be obtained at every meeting and subscriptions taken for same. Wake up, ye wage slaves of both sexes and all colors, and learn that there is something else worth striving for besides a full(?) dinner pail.

## THE AGITATION COMMITTEE.

## Cincinnati, O., People Readers.

Readers of THE PEOPLE in Cincinnati are requested to attend the meeting of the S. L. P. Section at Workman's Hall, 1316 Walnut street. Meetings are held first and third Thursday of each month. Party members will be glad to give visitors information and literature.

## The Rusch Aid Fund.

The following amount has been received for the Rusch Aid Fund in answer to our appeal published in these columns:

Samuel Fuestenberg, New York, \$1.00  
Julius Hammer, New York, \$1.00  
O. Reckner, Meriden, Conn., \$1.00  
Chas. Pollard, San Antonio, Texas, \$1.00  
Sixth A. D., Brooklyn, per Wm. Teichlauf, \$1.00

From the following comrades of Tacoma, Wash.:

Davidson, \$1.00  
G. Rusch, \$1.00  
L. Schraeder, \$1.00  
J. Brunner, \$1.00  
Clyde, \$1.00  
H. Jorgensen, \$1.00  
A. Spencer, \$1.00

Total, \$7.95

The appeal is hereby closed. Thanking the comrades for their prompt action in an hour of affliction, we remain, fraternally,

**SECTION DULUTH, S. L. P.**  
per L. F. Dworschak, Sec'y.

## "Daily People" Birthday Gift.

Previously acknowledged \$165.48  
J. W. N. Y. City, \$1.00  
Geo. Wellerich, Buffalo, N. Y., \$1.00  
John B. Gross, \$1.00  
Louis Wunderlich, N. Y. City, \$1.00  
Abr. Weisler, N. Y. City, \$1.00  
Chas. J. Pollard, San Antonio, Texas, \$1.00  
Frank Leitner, San Antonio, Tex., \$1.00  
E. Eaganman, Brighton, Cal., \$1.00  
J. C. Custer, Bridgeport, Conn., \$1.00  
Harriet E. Loring, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$1.00  
Er. Rapp, Newark, N. J., \$1.00  
Ribbion Weavers' Alliance, Patterson, N. J., \$1.00  
J. C. B. Paterson, N. J., \$1.00  
Hugh Richards, Indianapolis, Ind., \$1.00  
Adolph Neff, Indianapolis, Ind., \$1.00  
Frank Janke, Indianapolis, Ind., \$1.00  
Geo. Strauss, N. Y. City, \$1.00  
Louis Rasmussen, N. Y. City, \$1.00  
L. A. Boland, Troy, N. Y., \$1.00  
Octave M. Held, Williamsport, Ind., \$1.00  
H. Schmitz, San Francisco, Cal., \$1.00

Total, \$220.73

## Officers of Section Belleville.

June 14, the following officers were elected for a term of six months: Recording Secretary, Walter Goss; Financial Sec.-Treas. and Organizer, Edward Hebblich, 212 Virginia avenue, Belleville, Ill.; Literary Agent, Walter Goss, 70- Briston street.

The section meets on the second and fourth Friday of the month at Wasman's Hall. The subject for debate at the coming meeting, June 28, is "The Business League." All readers of THE PEOPLE are invited to attend and bring their friends.

## Dalton's Dates in Pennsylvania.

June  
" 26—Meadville.  
" 27—South Park.  
" 28—4th and Plum streets.  
" 29—18th and Parade streets.  
" 30—12th and State streets.  
July  
1—Sharon.  
" 2—Sharon.  
" 3—New Castle.  
" 4, 5, 6—7—Pittsburg.

## FORKER'S TOUR EXTENDED

To include the Principal Cities in Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Arrangements have been made to extend Max Forker's German Agitation tour to the above States. His itinerary will be as follows:

Pittsburg, June 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th.  
Baltimore, July 1.  
Philadelphia, July 2.

## Forker in Pittsburg District.

June 27.—New Turn Hall, Allegheny. Subject: "Socialist vs. Capitalist Politics."

June 28.—Turn Hall, Braddock. Subject: "New and Old Trades Unionism."

June 29.—Odd Fellows' Hall, 18 and Sarah streets, South Side, Pittsburg. Subject: "Scientific Socialism."

June 30.—S. L. P. Hall, 111 Market street, Pittsburg. Subject: "Class Conscious Tactics."

All meetings start at 8 p. m. sharp. Comrades and readers of the DAILY PEOPLE should notify their German speaking friends.

## Forker in Baltimore.

Max Forker will speak in Baltimore on July 1 at the Labor Lyceum, 1011-1013 E. Baltimore street, on the subject: "Revolutionary Socialism vs. Reform Politics." Readers of THE PEOPLE are invited to bring their German friends and neighbors with them. The speaker will answer any question pertaining to the Labor Movement. The meeting will be in the large hall.

## AGITATION COMMITTEE.

## Section Milwaukee, S. L. P.

The following is a list of donations given for defraying expenses of funeral of Comrade Herman Rusch of Duluth, Minn.:

John Vierthaler, \$2.00  
Hans Hillman, \$1.00  
Henry Hoff, \$1.00  
Aug. Schnable, \$1.00  
E. M. Rabinger, \$1.00  
Jake Fuhr, \$1.00  
Otto Schutte, \$1.00  
Jacob Wolf, \$1.00  
Frank Mensing, \$1.00  
Rudus Babnick, \$1.00  
Louis Sacks, \$1.00  
Anna Wilke, \$1.00  
Orto Schultz, \$1.00  
Chas. Kastner, \$1.00  
Carl Fisher, \$1.00  
Emil Horn, \$1.00  
Carl Minkley, \$1.00  
Aug. Lachman, \$1.00  
Thos. Meschnik, \$1.00  
Mike Schmidt, \$1.00  
Henry Kullman, \$1.00  
Fred Schuster, \$1.00  
Frank R. Wilke, \$2.00  
Frank Wacker, \$1.00

Total, \$14.35

**FRANK R. WILKE,**  
Organizer.

## Buffalo Comrades, Attention.

The next meeting of the Section will be held in Florence Parlors, 527 Main street this Saturday the 29th inst., at 8 p. m., prompt. The meetings in July will be held on the 1st and 3d Saturday, July 6th and 20th, respectively. Every member should be present. The readers of this paper are also invited to attend them.

The open air meetings are now held again till further notice, every Sunday, at 8 p. m., at corner Main and Church streets, near Erie County Bank Building. Try to bring your shopmates, etc., along.

The attention of all friends of the S. L. P. is called again to the excursion down Niagara River, all around Grand Island, to be held under the auspices of Section Buffalo, S. L. P., on Thursday, July 4th. The boat, "20th Century," chartered by the Section will leave dock at 9:30 a. m., sharp, at foot of Genesee street. Will return there at 7 p. m. Will make stops at Grand Island. Admission, 25c., children from six to fourteen years, 15c. See advertisement in this week's WEEKLY PEOPLE. Every Socialist should be "on deck" of the "20th Century" on the Fourth of July.

Notice for "Daily People" Readers in Syracuse, N. Y.

The ten cent payment plan will be discontinued on July 1. Those who have been receiving the DAILY PEOPLE through this plan can secure the delivery of a copy each day by either leaving their order with a newsdealer or by subscribing at the Socialist Labor Party headquarters, 606 South Clinton street.

**JAS. TRAINOR, Organizer.**

## Pittsburg, Pa.

A dancing class will be opened at County Headquarters, No. 111 Market street, Pittsburg, Pa., on Friday, June 28 for the benefit of comrades and their friends. The class will be under the direction of Comrade Taylor. Music by Comrades Mustin, piano; Boucish, violin; Russ, cornet. Commencing 8 o'clock sharp, and closing at 9:30 p. m.

## ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.

## Allegheny County, Pa.

Workingsmen in Allegheny County should attend the lectures held at S. L. P. hall, 111 Market street, Sundays at 3 p. m.

June 30th—John F. Taylor. Subject: "Capitalist Methods and Tactics."

July 7th—H. A. Goff, Sec. Subject: "The Philosophy of Socialism."

July 14th—James McConnell. Subject: "Patriotism."

July 21st—D. E. Ghehrst. Subject: "Economic Organizations."

July 28th—Wm. Adams. Subject: "Reform Movement."

Meetings start at 3 p. m. sharp.

## AGITATION COMMITTEE.

## Authorized Agents for The

## Weekly People.

**AKRON, OHIO:**  
W. Garrity, 124 Upon street.  
**ALBANY, N. Y.:**  
Geo. Wagner, 324 N. Second street.  
**BALTIMORE, MD.:**  
Robert W. Stevens, 632 Columbia ave.  
**BELLEVILLE, ILL.:**  
Walter Gross, 701 Bristow street.  
**BOSTON, MASS.:**  
W. H. Carroll, 2001 Washington street.  
**BRIDGEPORT, CONN.:**  
J. C. Custer, 422 Main street.  
**BUFFALO, N. Y.:**  
W. H. Thomas.  
**BUFFALO, N. Y.:**  
B. Reinsfeld, 621 Broadway.  
**CLYDE, OHIO:**  
D. Sambuco, Box 127.  
**CANTON, OHIO:**  
John H. T. Joergens, 1106 High street.  
**CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.:**  
John P. Curran, 525 Dexter street.  
**CHICAGO, ILL.:**  
C. A. Okerlund, 3535 N. Ave.  
Wm. Berns, 540 W. Taylor street.  
Carl Petersen, 2104 Lake street.  
**CINCINNATI, OHIO:**  
Otto Miller, 1350 Broadway.  
**CLEVELAND, OHIO:**  
P. C. Christiansen, 90% Professor street.  
Fred Brown, 10 Newark street.  
**CLINTON, IOWA:**  
E. C. Matson, 102 Howe street.  
**COLLINGSVILLE, ILL.:**  
Jos. T. Breck.  
**DETROIT, MICH.:**  
P. Friesman, Jr., 1011 Hancock avenue, East.  
**DULUTH, MINN.:**  
Ed. Kriz, 614 Garfield avenue.  
**EAST ORANGE, N. J.:**  
Louis Cohen, 61 Newark street.  
**DAYTON, OHIO:**  
Bert Klopfer